

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1872.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6¹/₂d.



THE RIOTS IN BELFAST: ORANGEMEN ATTACKING THE PROCESSION.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd inst., at 43, Grosvenor-square, Lady Constance Monck, of a son.
On the 23rd inst., at 15, Cromwell-road, Lady Emma Talbot, of a son.
On the 26th inst., at Malahide, in the county of Dublin, the wife of James Bell, C.E., of a daughter.
On the 5th ult., at Bareilly, the wife of M. A. Tippetts, Surgeon 5th (North-umberland) Fusiliers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th inst., at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, by the Right Rev. Monsignor Capel, Napoleon Hugues Charles Marie Ghistani Maret, Marquis de Bassano, to Miss Marie Ann Claire Symes.
On the 29th inst., at the Catholic Church of St. Edward the Confessor, Windsor, Count Francis Baron de Kerbreck, to Miss Adela Seymour, of Forest-hill, Windsor.
On the 28th inst., at Kircassock, by the Rev. E. P. Brooke, Rector, Wakefield Christy, Esq., Bramall Hall, Cheshire, second son of Thomas Christy, Esq., Brocklands, Chelmsford, Essex, to Mary, daughter of J. J. Richardson, Esq., of Kircassock, in the county of Down, and Westcliffe, in the county of Waterford.
On the 22nd inst., at the parish church, Lymm, Cheshire, by the Rev. J. Brantfort, M.A., Rev. or Joseph Battersby, fourth son of Nicholas Duckworth, Esq., of Liverpool, to Mary Harbridge, eldest daughter of William Battersby, Esq., of Lymm Hall, Cheshire. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., at 15, Belgrave-square, Lady George Quin, in her 83rd year.
On the morning of the 28th ult., at Callao, Peru, South America, Richard Dartnell, Esq., native of Limerick, Ireland, son of John Dartnell, Esq., of Newcastle, in the county of Limerick, aged 67 years.
On the 29th inst., at 14, Vicarage Gardens, Campden Hill, Kensington, W., George Albany Renton, Esq., C.E., of Rosario, South America, only son of the late Henry Renton, Esq., M.I.C.E., late of Banagher, King's County, Ireland.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 7.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 1.
Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. C. Fynes Webster, M.A.
Westminster Abbey, 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Lightfoot.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m., the Rev. William J. Loftie, M.A., Assistant Chaplain.
MONDAY, SEPT. 2.
Surrender of the Emperor Napoleon III. and the French army at Sedan, 1870.
British Museum closed for the week.
Partridge-shooting begins.
Salmon-fishing ends.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.
New moon, 0.53 a.m.
Army Autumn Manœuvres near Salisbury: probable arrival of the Prince of Wales.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.
Revolution at Paris: Establishment of the Government of National Defence.
Royal Horticultural Society: fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; general, 3 p.m.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.
Workshop Horticultural Society Exhibition.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.
Royal Cornwall Yacht Club: annual regatta at Plymouth.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.
H.M.S. ironclad turret-ship Captain foundered: Captains Hugh Burgoyne and Cowper Coles, and 769 persons, perished, 1870.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
London Rowing Club Regatta.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 7.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 14	1 36	1 57	2 14	2 28	2 44	3 0
3 14	3 30	3 45	4 0	4 15	4 31	4 47

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 3 P.M.	General Direction.		
August	Inches.	°	°	%	0-10	°	°			
14	30.223	58.7	51.0	77	7	49.2	70.6	NNE. ESE.	121	.000
15	30.185	58.4	50.9	78	7	47.9	71.4	ESE. E.	170	.000
16	30.113	62.4	52.4	71	8	51.9	75.8	ESE. ESE.	132	.000
17	30.087	66.3	52.3	63	0	51.0	81.9	ESE. S. E.	..	.000
18	..	..	..	..	..	53.9	76.3	E.	380	.000
19	30.127	64.3	46.9	56	1	54.9	75.6	NE. E.	392	.000
20	29.950	64.2	55.6	75	7	56.7	76.1	ENE. E.	378	.000
21	29.918	67.4	55.9	68	7	59.2	77.5	ENE. E.	273	.000
22	29.976	65.2	56.0	74	8	57.8	75.3	NNE. NE.	248	.000
23	30.157	62.5	52.3	71	3	58.3	71.9	N. NNE.	162	.000
24	30.238	60.2	51.5	75	5	48.3	74.7	NNE. NE.	75	.000
25	..	..	..	..	..	53.8	76.7	NE. SW. NW.	204	.420
26	29.776	60.7	52.7	76	6	58.1	67.9	SW. W. NW.	276	.020
27	30.176	57.0	45.2	67	6	51.0	64.4	NW. NNW.	161	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

AUG. 14 TO AUG. 20.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.245	30.200	30.131	30.067	30.151	30.165	30.012	..	..
Temperature of Air	63.2	62.9	67.10	71.40	71.30	68.45	68.99	..	..
Temperature of Evaporation	59.10	57.70	58.80	62.00	62.80	59.20	61.50	..	..
Direction of Wind	NNE.	E.	SE.	S.	E.	E.	E.	..	..
AUG. 21 TO AUG. 28.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.925	29.963	29.141	30.263	30.151	29.791	30.164	..	..
Temperature of Air	70.2	65.33	64.70	60.72	67.10	64.20	59.50	..	..
Temperature of Evaporation	63.80	60.80	58.20	56.50	62.40	58.50	52.30	..	..
Direction of Wind	E.	NNE.	N.	NE.	SW.	WSW	NNW.	..	..

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—On MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 2, 1872, for Six Nights only, Mr. Creswick, the eminent Tragedian, and Mr. Hyder, of the Queen's Theatre, supported by a first-class West-Engl. company. HAMLET on Monday.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS THIS DAY AND NEXT WEEK.

Saturday (Aug. 31)—Opera, "Martha."
Monday—Burlesque, "Black-Eyed Susan," Aquatic Sports, Military and Naval Spectacle, Grand Illumination of Fountains.
Tuesday and Thursday—Opera, "Fra Diavolo."
Saturday—Tonic-Sol-Fa Concert; 300 Certificated Singers.
The Fine-Arts Courts and Galleries, in the Picture Gallery (the Works on sale), the Technological and Natural History Collections; all the various Illustrations of Art, Science, and Nature, and the Gardens and Park, always open. Music and Fountains daily. Admission—Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees.—THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, for so many years past known as the ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, all the year round EVERY NIGHT at Eight, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight. Seventh year at this hall, in one uninterrupted season—an instance of popularity unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements. The great company is now permanently increased to Forty Performers. The legitimate designation borne by this company for so many years past (viz., that of the Original Christy Minstrels) Messrs. Moore and Burgess have found it imperative to alter, in order to put a stop to the miserable impostures so long carried on by hosts of spurious troupes that have gone about the country trading upon the brilliant reputation of their company. Henceforth the public will be effectually protected, knowing, as they will do, that the hackneyed title of "Christy Minstrels" is now extinct for evermore, and that the company so long located at St. James's Hall is now designated "The Moore and Burgess Minstrels."

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—"Hindustan to Nawarah." "Charing-Cross to Calcutta in Two Hours." Hamilton's Excursions, via Mont Cenis and the Suez Canal. Magnificent Scenery by Telbin and Son. Cicerone, Mr. A. Wieland. Grand National Music, Vocal and Instrumental. First Class, 2s.; Second, 1s.; Third, 6d. Open every Evening at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM" with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francis de Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Court-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, at the request of numerous Subscribers, have discontinued issuing Double-Priced Numbers, except the Christmas Double Number, and one uniform Price has been established—namely, SIXPENCE weekly—each Number to include, in addition to the ordinary sheet and a Half, a PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT, Printed on Fine Paper.

The Extra Supplement this week consists of a Two-Page Engraving, entitled

THE DIAMOND DIGGINGS.

The TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are as follow:—

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Copies will be supplied, per post, direct from the Office, for any period, at the rate of 6d. for each Number, paid in advance.
Copies will be sent to the following places abroad on the undermentioned terms: To Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, France, Honduras, New Zealand, United States, and West Indies, per annum, £1 11s.; to Austria, Ceylon, China, Constantinople, Germany, Holland, India, Spain, and Switzerland, per annum, £1 15s. 6d.; to Italy, per annum, £2.
The Subscription must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, either in English money, or by Post-Office order, payable to the Publisher, G. C. Leighton.
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may also be had in Monthly Parts and Half-Yearly Volumes.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1872.

Is Bread "the Staff of Life"? If so, there is every probability of Life in London at least having soon to find out whether it can manage to get on without its walking-stick. The bakers menace a strike. The trumpet gives no uncertain sound. They proclaim that they will so arrange that every journeyman baker in the metropolis shall throw up his work at the same moment, and that we shall suddenly be left without a loaf. This is carrying revolution into the very heart, not to say the very stomach, of society, and the enemy must be faced and baffled. It is true that "society," so called, is out of London, and we do not hear that the mutiny is to extend into the provinces, and to destroy the peace of the sea-bathers; but there are some two millions and a half of Londoners who are not society, and who want their daily bread, so that the revolvers have plenty of material to operate upon. The day for the strike has been fixed at a meeting held on Wednesday, but it is wished by the men that the date shall remain a secret, so that the vengeance of the bakers may burst upon us like a summer thunder-storm. The blow may have fallen before these lines are read, but there may be some respite, as the hat has to be sent round in order to obtain subscriptions. Still, the bakers are resolved, and the loaf-eaters must consider the situation. What is to be done?

Indignation must, we suppose, be in the first place allowed to bubble over. As Shakspeare says, "impatience hath its privileges." We are all very angry with these bakers, and doubtless many of us would like to take summary measures with them. They are not a popular class, for some reason, and there is an impression, which may or may not be truthful, that they are the least respectable of all the classes that minister to our wants. There may be something in this, and, while we are in the excited stage, we will not pause to ask whether the unwholesome conditions under which the journeyman baker works, and the long hours of his labour, do not in some degree account for his alleged demoralisation. But no doubt there is a prejudice against bakers. Perhaps we have studied the history of King Pharaoh in a wrong sense, and, having discovered that when his chief butler and his chief baker offended him he pardoned the former and hanged the latter, we have assumed that the good and wise King meant to intimate that what was a frailty in the officer who merely superintended luxury, was downright crime in the treachery of the servant who had charge of household food, and that what in the butler was a slight offence was in the baker rank blasphemy. Anyhow, our earliest reading teaches us to think ill of bakers. We are not sure that when, in the magic-lantern of our youth, we beheld the terrific struggle between the baker and the evil principle, the impartial advice tendered that both should "pull" did exactly express our feelings. We may have secretly entertained Miltonic and Byronic thoughts, and not have regarded the baker as the real hero of the scene. Moreover, coming to the realistic view, the baker's journeyman is not usually a pleasant person to look upon. How he should manage to be so, circumstances considered, is beside the immediate question.

Again, he will have the feelings of the gentler portion of society against him in the quarrel. Whence is the very name "lady" derived, if our dictionaries are to be trusted? Is she not "the divider of bread"? Imagine her left without any bread to divide! Imagine her, a kindly matron, surveying her children at the breakfast-table, and unable to portion out the soft pieces for the little ones, the rolls for the girls, and the gallant crusts for the manly appetite of the schoolboy! You can talk to her if you like of the lean and white-faced journeyman baker, who objects to toil for more than twelve hours in a stifling cellar, to prepare the viands for her rosy offspring, but you will not be wise in so doing. Materfamilias is just then prepared to believe that King Pharaoh was the handsomest, and wisest, and most just king that ever lived, and second only to the magnificent martyr, King Charles I. The bakers may rest assured that they will

have small sympathy from the ladies, unless from a few strong-minded single ones, who have small sympathy with the children.

We do not like the journeyman baker, and he is going to inflict a very great hardship upon us. But, if indignation has had its say and impatience has made provisional use of its privilege, we may be allowed to observe that "Mr." Shallis, and "Mr." Adams, and "Mr." Hare, and the other newly-titled gentlemen of the oven have a case. It is also a hard case. Without going into the wages question, we must be allowed to think that twelve hours a day in a bakehouse is about as much as flesh and blood ought to be expected to undergo. It might be idle to ask anyone who flies eagerly from London heat to the shades and the sea-breezes how he would like the twelve hours by the oven, or a third of them; because the answer that it is the baker's business and that he is used to it will be held reasonably sufficient. Nevertheless, such work is hard, killing, and cruel. It may not be so bad as it seems in description, and doubtless the wind is tempered to the poor baker; but that it is cruel work is shown in the white faces of the workmen, and if, as is asserted, they are the least virtuous of all the divisions of our exemplary lower population, the fact is hardly to be wondered at. Who can have all the virtues when he is being habitually baked? Even Ben Jonson, no sentimentalist, points out that continual exposure to fire is demoralising. "Where have you greater atheists than your cooks?" asks Ananias, adding another illustration of still greater potency. We think that it will be conceded that the bakers have grievances, however objectionable may be the mode in which it is sought to redress them. The strike is absurd and indefensible, but what time has the baker to study political economy?

But society must take care of itself. We must make what shift we can, and the employers must try to organise the means of supplying the places of the revolvers. Any attempt at hindering this must be suppressed with the utmost rigour. There must be mighty stores of biscuit in the docks and elsewhere, and the other day we were all under Mr. Banting's teaching, discarding bread for biscuit. We can do it again. The classes that will suffer are so numerous that the struggle will be but a short one, and we shall have volunteer bakers offering themselves by the hundred. We anticipate an early arrangement of the difficulty. But when all is over, and our grudges against the bakers are increased by the recollection of this crisis, and we sing new songs in honour of King Pharaoh, we shall be obliged to own, privately, that the baker's case is a hard one.

France is beginning to feel and to exercise that local political and administrative life which it would have been better for her if it had been assiduously nursed in times gone by. She inherits, in tolerable perfection, the mechanism of municipal government; but, greatly to her disadvantage, that mechanism has been, under successive régimes, little else than mechanism in the hands of the central power. The meetings of the Conseils-Généraux remind the world of this fact at least, that forms of authority do not belong exclusively to the National Assembly, but are theoretically divided between it and the provincial councils. These last once held a more independent political position in France than they do now, or, indeed, have done since the Revolution of 1789, and their functions were once more distinctive and more important. As mere political organisms they never held a very high place in the constitutional system of the French nation; but they had their work to do, and the history of France would have probably been otherwise than it has been if they had done it.

Perhaps the greatest loss which a nation can sustain—or, say, the most urgent peril to which the life of a nation can be exposed—is the congestion of administrative authority in the capital. This has been, for a long series of years, the complaint under which France has suffered through all successive constitutional changes. Paris, in fact, overshadows the provinces. Provincial government has been but a manifestation produced by the wire-pulling of the central. Prefets, speaking the language of the supreme political power—whatever it might be—echoed its wishes, whilst they paralysed the independence of the bodies by which those wishes were expressed. The whole system was one arranged and calculated to foster the self-delusion of France. The capital spoke, and from all the provincial centres outside the capital voices came back in perfect unison with the ascertained will of the chief ruler for the time being. So the Conseils-Généraux ceased to be a check upon the central Government. They simply repeated in the ear of the people that which they were asked to repeat. In semblance, they put into manifold form the sentiment of the nation; in reality, they merely reiterated in scarcely different forms the dictation of the Ministers. They sank into the lowest and most dangerous political organisation which it is possible for a country to possess. They gave the sanction of the people to the decisions of the men who overrode everything in the shape of popular judgment. In fact, they were an apparently independent body, regulated at will by the authority in the capital, and they put the stamp of national approbation upon that which only nominally, and never really, obtained the national sanction. In all her successive revolutions France has greatly suffered from this cause.

Whether under the Monarchical or the Republican principle, her political vitality has not been sufficiently diffused. The immense power and influence she is able to wield has been too much at the disposal of the supreme authority. It has fared with her as with a man who possesses a most efficient weapon of defence, but who knows not how to wield it for his own advantage. France has placed her *Conseils-Généraux* at the disposal of every despot who has aimed at subverting individual and local independence.

The records of the French press suggest the idea that just now these provincial assemblies are expressing very conflicting views as to the general policy pursued by M. Thiers and the National Assembly. The deliverance of some of them cannot be defended as the highest manifestation of political wisdom; but, wise or unwise, these dissentient resolutions of Municipal bodies indicate returning local political life. They may be likened to the painfully tingling sensation of the nerves during the process of recovery from drowning. They show that France is not wholly given over to the formative influence of its ruler. They point to a possible future which any nation of Europe might desire to realise. In truth, France is evidently passing through an experience which will eventually render her capable of accepting and appreciating a decentralised government. She has prided herself, down to the present day, upon the unity of her organisation and her spirit. She will probably find before long how to associate that unity with an equable diffusion of political life, legislative as well as administrative. Then her *Conseils-Généraux* will fall into their proper place in the system, and, year by year, France will collect from their utterances an approximately true notion of the national mind.

The Japanese Embassy to Europe is a sign of the times. It is a sign, for instance, that *la haute politique* is not by any means a monopoly of European statesmen. The Embassy, as our readers are probably aware, is constituted of some of the highest personages connected with the Japanese empire, and it represents what may be described as rejuvenated Japan. It has been said that Japan bears much the same geographical and political relation to China as the British Isles do to the continent of Europe. This is true; but only in a limited sense. The Japanese differ from the Chinese not merely in the fact that they have insular prejudices, but also in the possession of a far more advanced and active form of social civilisation. There was genius in their old Government—there is still more genius in their new. They seem to have determined to absorb in their political institutions, their social customs, and even, strange to say, their religious faith, as large a measure of Europeanism as they can fairly adapt to their original habits. We know of nothing more interesting in the development of humanity than that which is now taking place in Japan. The representatives of the reformed system who have come hither to study political, economical, and administrative wisdom in the highest phases in which they can be found in the West, ought to have, and we trust will have, a recognition, reception, and entertainment worthy at once of their social rank and of their patriotic purpose. They have arrived in this country at an inauspicious time, when the rank, fashion, and wealth of our island community is widely and variously dispersed, and when the Court is no longer in the metropolis. But we take for granted the conclusion that the Embassy will receive all the honour it is in the power of our Government to bestow, and that some pains will be taken to place within its reach all such facilities for acquiring information as to the working of our institutions of all kinds as must strike every intelligent Englishman to be eminently due to the position, the circumstances, and the purpose of those noblemen who have come hither from the Japanese empire to study the power, influence, and civilisation of the West.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to the Glassalt Shiel. The Duke of Edinburgh, who had arrived at the castle, went out grouse-shooting. Prince Leopold visited Sir John and Lady Clark at Tiliiepronie. Viscount Halifax dined with the Queen.

On the following day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the vicinity of the castle. The Duke of Edinburgh went deerstalking. Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. H. Ponsonby dined with the Queen.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Castleton to inquire after the Duchess of Manchester's son, who was suffering from illness there. The Duke of Edinburgh went out grouse-shooting. The Rev. Donald Macleod and Professor Macleod, of Glasgow, arrived at the castle and had an audience with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the parish church of Craithie. The Rev. Donald Macleod officiated. Viscount Halifax and the Rev. Donald Macleod dined with her Majesty.

Monday was the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Consort. The tenantry and servants of the Balmoral, Aberfeldie, and Birkhall estates assembled at the Obelisk and drank to the memory of their beloved and lamented master. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting on the Queen and the Royal servants, were present. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove out. Viscount Halifax and the Rev. Donald Macleod left the castle. Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty has consented to receive an address at the

Highland Railway station, Elgin, and also at Inverness, while on the journey to Dunrobin.

The Queen has appointed Colonel Henry Frederick Ponsonby, private secretary to her Majesty, to be a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Lady Waterpark has succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales arrived at Copenhagen on Thursday week. Her Royal Highness was received upon landing by the King and Queen of Denmark and all the members of the Danish Royal family. The Princess, accompanied by her parents, proceeded to Bernstorff Castle, the King's summer residence. Her Royal Highness is expected to return to town on the 13th proximo.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of St. Albans and a party of gentlemen, arrived at Trouville on Thursday week, on board the Duke of St. Albans' steam-yacht *Xantha*. His Royal Highness maintained a strict incognito. The Prince visited the Duke de la Trémouille, and also had some conversation with M. Thiers, whom his Royal Highness met during a walk. The Prince afterwards walked in the gardens of the Hôtel des Vroches Moires, where the band of the 24th of the Line was playing. His Royal Highness dined at the hotel, and passed the night on board the yacht. On the following day the Prince, accompanied by Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, went to Villers, and in the evening dined with the Duchess de Trémouille. His Royal Highness left Trouville early on Saturday morning, arriving at Dieppe at half-past one o'clock. The Prince subsequently walked in the town and visited the *Etablissement des Bains*. His Royal Highness slept on board. On Sunday the Prince passed the greater portion of his time on board the yachts *Xantha* and *Zara*. His Royal Highness has returned to Marlborough House, and is expected to leave town to-day (Saturday) for Critchill, in order to be present at the Autumn Manœuvres.

Prince Arthur has been elected by acclamation a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The Prince was proposed by the Earl of Wilton, the commodore, and seconded by Marquis Conyngham, vice-commodore.

The Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial yesterday (Friday) week embarked from Cowes on board the *Black Eagle*, which, through the kindness of Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, K.C.B., had been placed at the Emperor's disposal for the purpose of visiting the Channel and Reserve Fleet, anchored at Spithead. The Emperor, through indisposition, was unable to attend. The Empress and party, after steaming through the fleet, landed at Portsmouth and visited the *Devastation*, and afterwards proceeded to the Admiralty House, where they were entertained at luncheon by Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy. Subsequently they were received on board the *Minotaur* by Admiral Hornby, and after inspecting that vessel returned to Cowes.

Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses Prince Louis, Count d'Aquila, and Princess Maria Januaria have returned from the Continent to their mansion in Holland Park, Bayswater.

His Excellency the Hon. Edward Erskine, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Stockholm, has left town for Sweden to resume his diplomatic functions.

The Duchess of Abercorn and Lord Ernest Hamilton have left town to join the Duke and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, at Baron's Court.

The Duchess (Emily) of Beaufort and Lady Geraldine Somerset have gone to Troy House, Monmouthshire.

The Duke of Leinster has returned to Carlton House-terrace from visiting Mr. and Lady Jane Repton at Odell Castle, Bedford.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have left St. James's-square for Scotland.

Earl and Countess Russell and Lady Agatha Russell have arrived at Great Malvern from Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have left Witley Court, Worcestershire, for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough have left town for Dublin.

The Earl and Countess of Lisburn have left Thomas's Hotel for Harrogate.

The Earl and Countess of Shannon have arrived at Castle Martyr, county of Cork.

The Countess of Donoughmore and Lady Mary Hely-Hutchinson are at Knocklofty House, Clonmel.

The Countess of Morley and Lady Catherine Parker have left town for North Berwick.

Viscount Halifax left Balmoral, on Monday, for the Earl of Dalhousie's seat, Invermark.

Viscount and Viscountess De Vesci and the Hon. Misses Vesey have left town on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, at Longleats, Wilts.

Baron and Baroness de Cetto have left Hill-street, Berkeley-square, for Brighton.

There have been great rejoicings this week on Lord Beauchamp's estates, in the neighbourhood of Madresfield, in celebration of the birth of a son and heir to the Beauchamp title and estates.

The rejoicings consequent on the coming of age of the Hon. Gilbert Henry Chandos Leigh, eldest son of Lord Leigh, commenced on Monday next, at Stoneleigh Abbey, with a dinner party for forty, comprising the relatives of Lord and Lady Leigh's family, followed by a ball to the nobility, clergy, and gentry of Warwickshire. Next day the principal tenants are to be entertained at dinner in the riding-school, after which there will be a ball to their wives and daughters. The succeeding day the villagers are to be entertained, and the following day the children of the local schools.

An accident has happened to the Marquis of Bute at Cardiff. Through the swerving of the horse in his dog-cart, he was thrown heavily to the ground and much bruised, besides having his arm broken.

Mr. R. W. Hanbury, M.P., has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Stafford.

A public rehearsal of the Norwich Musical Festival was held, on Monday evening, in St. Andrew's Hall, and was attended by upwards of 1000 persons. The choruses from "Elijah" were carefully rendered, as were choruses from "The Creation" and Mr. G. A. Macfarren's new cantata, "Outward Bound." Mr. J. Harcourt conducted, and Dr. Bennett presided at the organ. On the Thursday in the festival week, in addition to Sir Julius Benedict's new oratorio, Handel's Occasional Overture will be given at the commencement of the concert, and will be followed by the aria from Handel's "Theodora," "Angels ever bright and fair," to be sung by Mlle. Albani.

The Extra Supplement.

THE DIAMOND-DIGGINGS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

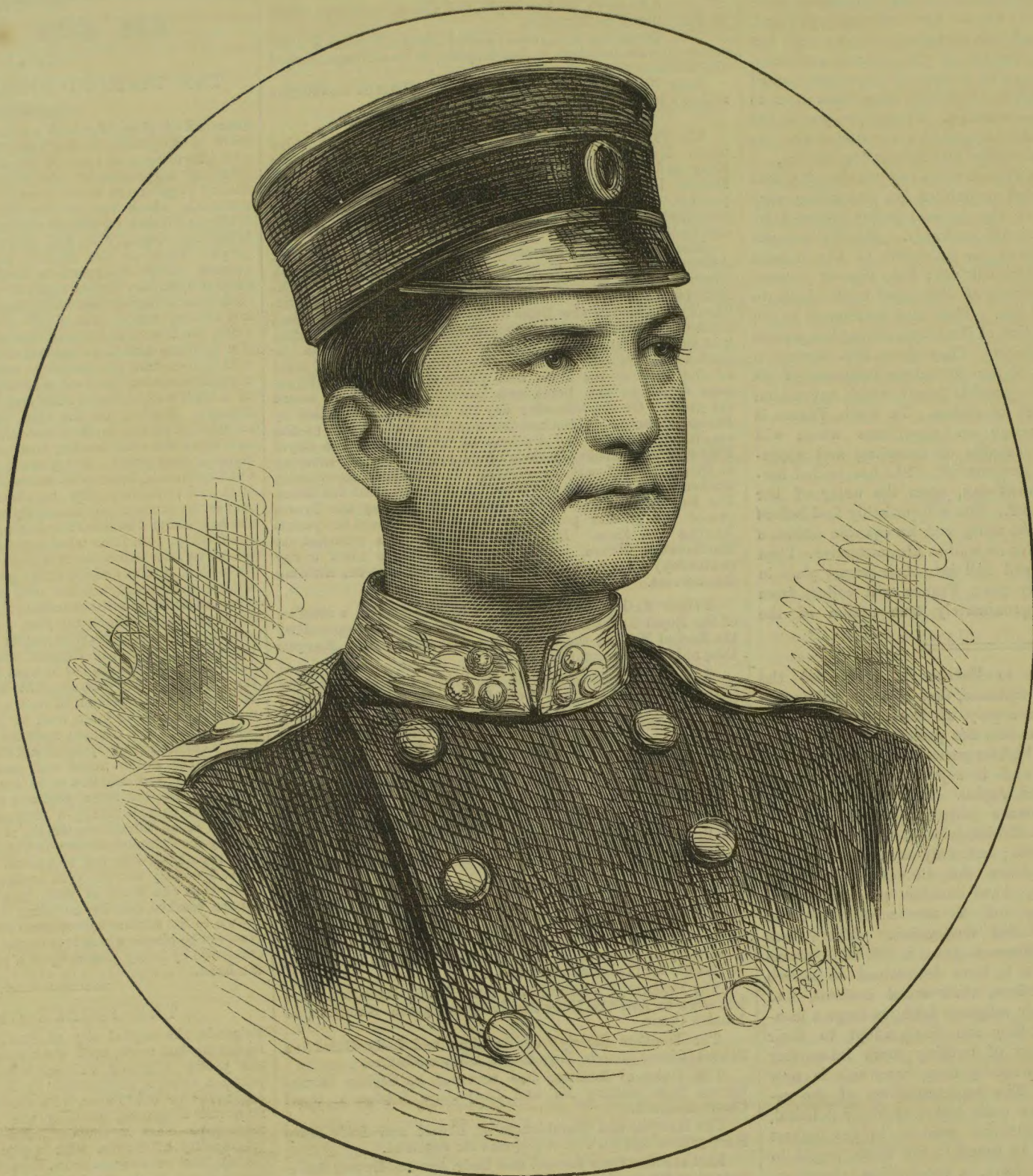
Diamond-digging, of which we lately spoke when we gave a view of Klipdrift, on the Vaal River, has its special perils and difficulties, and some of these will be more easily realised from an inspection of the large Engraving that forms a Second Supplement to our present Number. It is drawn from materials which we owe to the kindness of Mr. Edmund Waller, of Natal, an old colonist and a successful miner at the Colesberg Kopje, who has forwarded us a series of photographs taken on the busiest part of that richly-studded ground. With reference to this hitherto wonderfully productive spot, Mr. Waller says:—"Without doubt the yield of diamonds is rapidly decreasing, and must soon arrive at a very low ebb, in consequence of the great fall in the value of the gems, the increased price of labour, and the very serious risks run by those who have worked their claims to any depth." It will be seen that the roadways between the excavations are in a perilous state. In fact, all traffic has to pass along the top of a high wall, where a false step to right or left is a fatal disaster. Writing on the spot, Mr. Waller adds, "The work, on account of the depth of the claims, is tremendously heavy; and, from the roads having been cut into, the number of accidents is very great. Every week there is a list of mishaps. Carts and mules, horses with and without drivers, fall down claims 50 ft. and 70 ft. deep; this, together with an occasional landslide makes the amusement pleasantly exciting." Various schemes are now being discussed for placing matters on a less dangerous footing, and, from what appears on a close examination of the views now before us, it is high time to do so. With ground for which, in many cases, £2000 per claim has been paid, and with a field nearly worked out, every foot of the roadway, when excavated, will command its own value; and the miners are very anxious that some plan may be adopted whereby the long narrow ridge may be safely levelled. It is believed by the most experienced diggers that when once the present fields become unprofitable to work (and this may even now be the case) serious distress will arise. Let us hope that eventually the dispersion of such a vast crowd of enterprising men may, sooner or later, lead to the development of the untold riches of the African continent; and that its well-ascertained capabilities may be stimulated into action for the good both of the native races and our own countrymen. Gold, iron, copper, and coal are to be found in many districts; and we may trust that these products will furnish many a day's work, and provide many a fortune, for those who have embarked in an adventure which, if the indications at present staring the diamond-seekers in the face go for anything, must very rapidly be drawing to a close.

It is merely necessary, in explanation of the Engraving, to state that the limit of each man's claim is represented by a square marked out by a cutting in the earth. The soil is drawn to the surface by various rude contrivances, and is then removed to places where it is sorted and examined, rapidly and carefully, by being placed upon a table and manipulated with the hand.

THE PRINCE OF SERBIA.

Belgrade, the capital city of Serbia, was the scene of great festivities last week, upon the coming of age and crowning of the young reigning Prince, Milan Obrenovics IV., whose portrait, from a photograph by N. Stockmann of Vienna, is engraved for our Paper, with the figures of two Servians, a man and a woman, showing the ordinary costume of the respectable class in that secluded country of Europe. The principality of Serbia, with a population of 1,200,000, has during four or five centuries been held in vassalage, more or less indirect, to the Turkish Empire, and still pays a yearly tribute to the Sultan. It has been the object of continual intrigues and rivalries between Russia and Austria; and, in the strife between Germans and Magyars, consequent upon the internal dissensions of the Austrian Empire, the ulterior design of annexing Serbia has often been avowed. England and France have generally used their diplomatic influence to preserve the nominal suzerainty of the Porte, but to secure the real and practical independence of the native administration in Serbia. Unfortunately, the peace of the country has been too frequently disturbed by the hereditary feuds of its nobility, and especially by the contest between two influential families, those of the Karageorgevics and the Obrenovics, descendants of two leading men in the insurrection against Turkey at the beginning of the present century. The best English account of these affairs will be found in a small book just published (W. Tweedie, Strand) by M. Elodie Lawton Mijatovics, entitled "The History of Modern Serbia," which is a clearly written narrative of the events of the last sixty or seventy years. The death of the late reigning Prince Michael Obrenovics, who was basely murdered in June, 1868, by the partisans of the deposed Prince Alexander Karageorgevics, then an exile in Hungary, excited vehement popular indignation. Karageorgevics was tried and convicted by a court of justice in Hungary, as the instigator of the murder, but his conviction was set aside upon an appeal to the superior court. The government of Serbia was carried on, during the minority of the young Prince Milan, who is second cousin to the late Prince Michael, by a Regency consisting of Messrs. Blaznavatz, Ristic, and Garrilovics, three able and patriotic men, who have continued the liberal and reforming policy commenced by Michael III. Their Regency is now happily terminated by the coronation of Prince Milan IV.; but Blaznavatz and Ristic are the chief members of the new Ministry formed under the reign of his Highness, who is a true constitutional Sovereign, with a Senate and House of Representatives freely elected by the people. The Austro-Hungarian Government, which is jealous of the example of Serbia, as affecting its own Slavonic subjects, forbade any of these to attend the coronation festival at Belgrade; but the Emperor Francis Joseph was officially represented by one of his Field Marshals. Prince Dolgorouky and the historian Pogodine were present on behalf of Russia.

The eighteenth birthday of Prince Milan Obrenovics was celebrated on Thursday week. The ceremony of coronation took place that day in Belgrade Cathedral, according to the rites of the Greek Church. The young Prince went in state to the cathedral, the three Regents accompanying him in his carriage. There was great enthusiasm manifested along the route, the crowd being greater than has ever before been seen in Belgrade. After the "Te Deum" the Regents handed over their powers to the Prince, giving at the same time a statement of the condition of the country. The Prince thanked them for their administration, adding, "I take upon myself a heavy task, but its accomplishment will be facilitated by the fact that I retain the co-operation of the Regents." There was subsequently a reception of the diplomatic body and other envoys. M. Dolgorouky remitted to the Prince an autograph



MILAN OBRENOVICS IV., PRINCE OF SERBIA.



PEOPLE OF SERBIA.



OPENING OF THE NEW LINE FOR THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS FROM VENICE.

letter from the Czar. The British diplomatic agent, being the senior diplomatist, delivered a speech, in which he alluded to the progress made by Serbia during the Regency, and the friendly relations maintained with foreign Powers. The Prince, in reply, protested his anxiety to continue the good relations existing with foreign countries. A dinner was subsequently given to the diplomatic body in the palace. A large number of guests were also entertained at a banquet by the municipality. Numerous toasts were proposed to the Prince, the Serbian people, and the Regency by various speakers. The town was illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks.

THE INDIAN MAIL AT VENICE.

The opening of the new route, from Venice down the Adriatic, for the mail-steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, with the Overland mails and passengers to India and China, took place about a month ago. One of our travelling Artists has furnished us with a view of the Poonah lying alongside the Riva dei Schiavoni, opposite the Doge's Palace and very near St. Mark's Cathedral. Both those noble buildings, the grandest monuments of Venetian glory and prosperity in the past, are seen in our Illustration, with unimpaired beauty, looking upon a scene in the harbour of Venice which none of the Doges could have foreseen. It will be remembered that the commerce of the East and the European colonisation of the Levant were anciently in the hands of the Venetian merchant-nobles, their only rivals in that part of the world being those of Genoa; but the conditions of maritime adventure have been greatly changed. Iron and steam-power, which Great Britain possesses most abundantly, are now the rulers of the sea; and the three-banked galleys, rowed by gangs of slaves, in which the mediæval captains went forth to conquer Asia, would seem as inappropriate now as the Lord Mayor's barge for any service but a curious antiquarian show. We have, on former occasions, described very minutely the circumstances which have led to the abandonment of the Marseilles route for the Indian mail-steamers to Alexandria, and latterly to the Suez Canal. The railway journey by the Mont Cenis Tunnel, and along the Italian peninsula to Brindisi, which has been the course adopted during the last two or three years, has also been made familiar to our readers. It is arranged that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers shall stop at Ancona, and likewise at Brindisi, in their run down the Adriatic Sea. Many of the townspeople came on board the Poonah at Venice, where so large a steamer had never been seen before.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 29.

M. Thiers is still at Trouville, but during the past week we have had a cessation of the artillery experiments in which he had been so deeply engaged. According to the *Temps*, these are likely to result in the adoption of a bronze breech-loading 7-pounder gun for field purposes, firing a metallic cartridge. Many distinguished personages have been to Trouville to pay their respects to the President of the Republic, among them the Prince of Wales, who arrived incognito on board the Duke of St. Albans' yacht last Thursday morning. The Prince, who only remained a couple of days, paid a visit to the Duchess Alphonse de Rothschild at Villers, and also dined with the Duchess de la Trémouille. Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, left Trouville on Thursday. It is said that previous to his departure he placed in M. Thiers's hands a letter from the Czar expressing sympathy for France, and assuring M. Thiers that the interview of the three Emperors at Berlin was not to be interpreted as directed against France.

The Americans, too, have not been backward in testifying their respect for the veteran President. Last Friday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, in accordance with the arrangements made by Mr. Washburne, the United States war-vessel *Shenandoah* appeared off Trouville, at a distance of 2500 yards, and, hoisting the French flag, fired twenty guns in rapid succession, with a broadside for the twenty-first. The *Coligny*, which was then in Trouville roads, hoisted the American flag, and returned the salute of twenty-one guns, the French flag flying in the meantime from the masthead of the *Shenandoah*. The *Shenandoah* then put about and returned, under full steam, to Havre. The President of the Republic, with a numerous suite, was upon the beach during the whole of these proceedings.

On Tuesday M. Thiers, with his family and suite, attended a funeral service upon the occasion of the third anniversary of the death of Madame Dosne, mother of Madame Thiers.

General Cissey, the Minister of War, has requested the Generals commanding the military divisions and sub-divisions to prepare accurate maps of the strategic points of each department. When the new army law takes effect the staffs of the territorial armies will form a Committee of Departmental Defence, who will instruct the men of the second reserve according to the requirements of the defence.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular forbidding any demonstration on Sept. 4, the anniversary of the fall of the Empire. He requests the Prefects to prohibit all public banquets or meetings, as well as meetings assuming the guise of private gatherings, but having really a public character. Municipal officers are particularly enjoined to take no part in such demonstrations.

The Japanese chargé-d'affaires, Sameschima, has been promoted to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan in Paris.

The negotiations relative to the treaty of commerce between England and France are said to continue, but no definite result appears to be arrived at.

SPAIN.

The King left Corunna, on Wednesday week, in the *Vittoria*, for Santander, being escorted for some distance by the English squadron under Admiral Yelverton, which afterwards steered for Vigo. His Majesty reached his capital in safety on Saturday morning, after travelling all night from Santander, and stopping at the Escorial to receive the Queen and the Royal children, who returned with him. His journey, which has taken over a month to accomplish, has embraced nearly 2000 miles by sea and land, and the King has given between £18,000 and £20,000 to various charities, besides paying the expenses of his journey. Madrid is reported very quiet. The elections are going decidedly in favour of the Government.

A telegram from Bayonne states that the French authorities are interning the Carlists who have crossed the frontier.

PORTUGAL.

Arrests continue to be made in connection with the late conspiracy, the precise nature of which is still a mystery. A Lisbon telegram states that several officers and sergeants of the army have been imprisoned, and will be tried by court-martial.

ITALY.

The army is going through a series of manoeuvres round about Arona, under the command of the Heir-Apparent, Prince Humbert. The King arrived at Somma on Sunday, and was received at the railway station by the Prince. His Majesty rode to the height of Castelbarco, and assisted in the manoeuvres of General Casanova's corps. The Ticino having been crossed, the progress of the invading force was contested in the open country. His Majesty was again present at the military manoeuvres on Tuesday.

In opening the National Exhibition of Art at Milan, on Monday, amid gratifying demonstrations of loyalty, the King remarked that the common country of those assembled was progressing in everything that tended to promote its real happiness and prosperity.

Papal feeling is mollifying in Rome. Four clerical schools have been reopened, on the undertaking of their directors to submit to the laws of the State.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William left Gastein on Wednesday. There was a great concourse of people at the railway station, who cheered most heartily, and the ladies presented his Majesty with a magnificent bouquet of flowers.

In consequence of a slight injury to his foot, the Emperor William will not visit Ischl, but will meet the Emperor Francis Joseph at Lambach, on his way to Berlin. Preparations upon a magnificent scale are being made at Berlin to give the Emperors of Austria and Russia a suitable reception on their visit to the German capital. The principal day will be Sept. 7, when the festivities will open with a grand parade of troops, and afterwards the Emperor William will entertain his Imperial cousins at a banquet. At night there is to be a gala performance at the opera, to be followed by a grand torch-light tattoo and an illumination of the city.

The Prince Imperial, in his late tour, made the following reply to an address presented to him at Augsburg:—"The different States must retain their separate political existence, but it is from their union that the Empire derives its strength. I have not forgotten that during the war I led Bavarian soldiers to the victory which was in a great measure due to them, and I am glad to find here the two sentiments, Bavarian and German, united, and I express my feelings when I call upon you to cry, 'Long live King Louis of Bavaria!'"

Prince Frederick Charles, having finished his tour of inspection in German Lorraine, is now in the Ardennes, reviewing troops, studying positions, and visiting the battle-fields near Sedan. He will return to Metz before Sept. 2, on which day there will be national rejoicings throughout Germany for the victory of Sedan.

The United States Minister, Mr. Bancroft, gave a grand dinner at Berlin, on Monday, in honour of Rear-Admiral Alden and the American officers who accompany him. Rear-Admiral Alden left on Tuesday morning, on a visit of a few days to Dresden.

Rioting has resulted at Essen through the refusal of the authorities to sanction torchlight processions in honour of the expelled Jesuits. Two battalions of troops had to be dispatched from Düsseldorf to the mutinous district.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph is to open the Hungarian Parliament, at Pesth, on Sept. 1. His Majesty, accompanied by Count Andrássy and three members of Council, will afterwards visit the Court of Saxony for a day or two, and thence proceed to Berlin, to take part in the Imperial conferences.

Official reports show the cholera to have already spread over twenty-three towns and villages of Galicia and to be still steadily advancing from east to west.

RUSSIA.

The Czar, accompanied by the Cesarewitch, arrived at Novo-Teherkask on Saturday last. After Divine service, his Imperial Majesty received the chief representatives of the Don Cossacks' army, expressing to them his satisfaction, and assuring them of his continued goodwill.

AMERICA.

A third candidate for the Presidency of the United States is in the field, in the person of Mr. Charles O'Connor, of New York. He is the nominee of the National Labour Reform Convention, who, at a meeting of delegates on Thursday week, passed resolutions rejecting both General Grant and Mr. Greeley. With Mr. O'Connor will be associated Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, as candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, the ex-President, who recently declared in favour of Mr. Greeley, is an independent candidate for Congress in one of the Tennessee districts.

Mr. Jacobs, Independent Democrat, has been elected Governor of the State of West Virginia by a majority of 5000 votes over the regular Democratic candidate.

A telegram from New York on Monday announces that Mr. George Rogers, of Dorsetshire, had sailed for Liverpool in the steamer *Baltic*, after having selected a large tract of excellent land on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad for 2000 English colonists, at a cost of less than half the annual rental of a similar extent of land in England.

INDIA.

Bad news is telegraphed from India by the correspondent of the *Times*. The cholera has broken out in a severe form at Meeranmeer, Lahore, Kassowlie, and elsewhere. At Meeranmeer seventy men of the 37th Regiment died. At Lahore there were 200 cases, more than half of them fatal. The attacks were sudden and alarming. Dengue fever has abated in Calcutta, but is still severe in the other presidencies. In Madras the disease is intense, and prayers for its abatement are offered in the churches. The despatch goes on to say that the Russians are reported to be in force before Khiva, and that a Khivan Ambassador has arrived in India. The sentence on Liakut Ali is confirmed.

Anti-cholera precautions are being taken at Copenhagen, with special reference to the trade coming from the port of Narva.

The Swiss Federal Council has ratified the agreement with the contractor for the construction of the great St. Gothard Tunnel.

The Spanish steamer *Perseveranza* has been totally lost near Oporto. She ran ashore during a fog, and thirty persons on board were drowned.

An amnesty is the latest incident in Mexican revolutions. It is said to have been accepted by most of the insurrectionary leaders, and another interval of negative peace is hoped for.

Last Saturday afternoon Colonel Edmund Favre gave a lunch to the members of the Geneva Court of Arbitration at his magnificent country residence on the borders of the lake.

The local authorities of Jersey having resolved to construct a new harbour, the first stone of the breakwater, which is to form the protecting arm of the harbour, has been laid by the Lieutenant-Governor.

A telegram from Bombay states that cholera is raging in Cashmere.

The christening of Princess Clémentine, the infant daughter of the King of the Belgians, is to take place in the chapel of the Palace of Laeken on Tuesday, Sept. 3. The Archbishop of Malines will officiate.

Conspiracies and insurrections of more or less importance are rife in other of the South American Republics. Salvador has a clerical reaction on hand, and the insurgent Mexicans have broken out at Pampico with some temporary effect.

The Swiss journals announce the inauguration of an English church at Samaden. Archbishop Anderson officiated, and in a short discourse referred in very friendly terms to the Swiss as a nation, praising their institutions, especially that of the National Church of the country.

From the intelligence received from the Cape it appears that Harding, the diamond thief, has been sentenced to five years' hard labour, and Hopkins, an American, to two years' hard labour, for conspiring to rob a post-cart. Some extraordinary diamonds have been recently found, one weighing 166 carats.

Mr. Furley, an officer of the Red Cross Society, and a representative of the French Peasant Farmers' Seed Fund, has written a letter to Lord Vernon, in which, describing the incidents of a tour through Lorraine, Luxembourg, and the Ardennes, he states that, wherever he went, the greatest gratitude was expressed for the aid rendered by England to the innocent victims of the war, especially through the *Daily News* Fund, the Society of Friends, and the Peasant Farmers' Seed Fund.

The great musical fête at Geneva came off on Sunday. One hundred and twenty-five societies competed for the prizes. The proceedings commenced with salvos of artillery at five in the morning, and finished with a torchlight procession and a display of fireworks, with salvos of artillery, at ten at night. The houses were decorated, and the flags of all nations were exhibited, the English and American predominating. Three thousand five hundred members of French societies were present.

A strange occurrence (says *Galignani*) has taken place at Antwerp. As the chaplain of the prison, M. van Arsen, was leaving the Church of St. Carlo Borromeo a man came up and asked him if he would buy a poniard, which he held out. The priest, greatly surprised, replied that he could not find any use for the weapon, on which the other said, "Then I will give it to you for nothing," and in the calmest manner imaginable and without any excitement, plunged the blade deep into the clergyman's breast. He next drew out the implement and took to flight into the church. But on the wounded man uttering a loud cry, some passers-by pursued the fugitive and took him into custody. He turned out to be a man of dissolute character, named Kums, aged forty-two, and could not assign any motive for this extraordinary aggression. Hopes are entertained of M. van Arsen's recovery.

For some months in the summer of 1873 there will be, in connection with the Vienna Universal Exhibition, a special exhibition of as many of the ancient Italian violins and allied instruments—as tenors, violoncellos, and double-basses, even single parts undoubtedly genuine, such as scrolls, base-bars, bridges, sound-posts, &c.—as can be brought together. These will be submitted to the examination of a skilled jury, not for the purpose of assigning a rank to the instruments, but in order that a résumé may be issued showing what, in the opinion of the jury, are the qualities required for the production of good instruments. The principle will be that all works which are not genuine—that is to say, not of Italian or Tyrolese origin—and all those which, even if genuine in some of their parts, have lost their original character by repairs, are to be altogether excluded. Detailed regulations will be published hereafter.

Further intelligence is brought by the West India mail respecting the revolution in Peru. It appears that Congress declared Colonel Gutierrez an outlaw, and that the Diplomatic Corps refused to recognise him as President. The army was every moment being diminished by desertions, and the navy stood out to sea; the banks and commercial establishments were all closed. Mr. Dawson, the manager of the London Bank, was kept a prisoner until he granted a loan. The brother of Gutierrez having been killed by opponents of the usurper, the latter dispatched orders to kill President Balta. He was shot while lying ill in bed, and his body pierced with bayonets. Gutierrez himself was afterwards killed in a druggist's shop, where he had taken refuge from a crowd, and the naked corpses of Gutierrez and two of his brothers were first hung to a lamp-post, then hoisted by pulleys to the tower of the Lima Cathedral, and afterwards rubbed with kerosene, and burnt in the public market-place. The dictatorship lasted about four days.

A general order has been issued by command of the Governor-General of Canada stating that "His Excellency the Governor-General has much pleasure in directing the publication in general orders of the receipt of twenty 'Martini-Henry' rifles, with 10,000 rounds of ammunition, valued at £200 sterling, being the result of a collection made under the auspices of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, England, and a committee of distinguished noblemen and gentlemen during the mayoralty of Alderman Besley, as a testimonial 'to mark the feeling entertained towards the Canadian active militia for the loyalty and valour displayed by them in repelling Fenian attacks on the Dominion.' With a view of carrying out the wishes of the committee, these rifles, with the proportion of ammunition, will be offered as prizes to be competed for by the active militia in the several provinces during the autumnal meetings of the Provincial Rifle Association for 1872, except in so far as relates to Manitoba and British Columbia, regarding which further instructions will be given."

A despatch from Los Angeles, California, announces the arrival there of the Todd party, with Professor Glass, from the Geological Expedition through Arizona and New Mexico. They have 1000 lb. of specimens of gold and silver and other ores; also several pints of precious and doubtful stones, collected on the route from Fort Wingate to Albuquerque, and on the borders of Arizona, in what are called the Ant Hills. Their precious stones were all discovered at the surface. They have genuine rubies, the specimens ranging from the size of a large pea downward. The diamonds, if any, are small, and of little value. The party found rich gold and silver bearing quartz near Fort Wingate. The party also say they discovered flowing oil springs that will yield from seventy to a hundred barrels a day, but will not reveal their precise situation. In old mounds and ruins of ancient cities they found relics of tools, pottery, and woven cloth, centuries old. The party is not sanguine as to the diamond discoveries. Three pints of the best stones will be tested and exhibited. They suffered great privations, and narrowly escaped perishing while crossing the Colorado desert. The diamond excitement in San Francisco is subsiding.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ainger, Canon, to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Rothbury.
 Beechey, St. Vincent; Rector of Hilgay, Norfolk.
 Brown, J.; Rector of Nulton, otherwise Nuddleton Malzor, Northamptonshire.
 Chalmers, F. S. C.; Vicar of Nonington, Kent.
 Crowther, Francis Riddell; Assistant Curate of Beverley Minster.
 Daniell, Richard Percy; Rector of Puddington, near Crediton.
 Davies, David Hamilton; Rector of Holmpton.
 Evers, Charles Robert; Vicar of Liboune, Northamptonshire.
 Eyre, W. L. W.; Rector of Bourton Flax, Somerset.
 Hatton, F. B. P.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Douglas, Isle of Man.
 Hemmans, F.; Vicar of Holbeach, and Preb. of Gt. Gt. Lincoln Cathedral.
 Mitchell, John Butler; Curate of the Abbey Church, Selby, Yorkshire.
 Moore, R. Stephen; Curate (sole charge) of Masham, Yorkshire.
 Salmon, Gordon; Vicar of Overton-with-Shipton.
 Sandford, Edward; Vicar of Granborough, Warwickshire.
 Swainson, Charles; Incumbent of High Hurst, near Uckfield.
 Wells, G. F.; Rector of Boxford, Berkshire.
 Welfindin, H.; Curate of St. Mark's, and Chaplain of the Trinity House, Hull.

The Bishop of Bangor has held his triennial visitation in the cathedral church of the diocese.

It is announced that the Temple Church will be closed until Sunday, Oct. 6.

Mr. John Knowles, of Herne-hill, has given £1000 to the St. Paul's Completion Fund.

An honorary canonry in Bangor Cathedral has been conferred upon the Rev. George Griffiths, M.A.

Mainly owing to the liberality of Miss Craven, an organ by Harrison, said to be one of the largest in Yorkshire, has been placed in St. Martin's Church, Scarborough.

In reviewing the current controversy on the Church, on sacraments and creeds, Archdeacon Denison declares that when Convocation meddles with the Athanasian Creed he shall ask to be admitted a member of the Liberation Society.

It is stated that a Free Church of England is to be erected in the parish of St. Mary, Hornsey. The services, which will be nearly identical with those of the Church of England, will be conducted by a regularly ordained clergyman, but church and minister will be independent of episcopal control.

The Curate of Dorchester, near Oxford, appeals to the public for further help towards the restoration of the Abbey Church of that parish. The work of restoration has been going on for the last thirty years; £10,000 have been spent, and a sum of about £2000 more is required to complete it. The south aisle roof and the groining of the two eastern chapels remain to be completed. The work is under the direction of Sir G. Scott.

About one hundred children belonging to various Church schools were on Tuesday shown over St. Paul's Cathedral by Canon Liddon. Dr. Liddon has on several occasions during this year conducted large parties of working men and children round the cathedral. The first experiment of the kind, in April, was so highly appreciated by the children who were then taken over the building that the managers of other schools—of Dissenters as well as of the Church of England—soon sought to obtain for their scholars the privilege of visiting the cathedral with so excellent a guide.

The following is the result of the first M.B. examination for honours at the University of London:—Anatomy (first class): W. B. Houghton, exhibition and gold medal, University College; P. T. Duncan, gold medal, University. Second class: A. P. Gould, University.—Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy (second class): W. B. Houghton, University; A. P. Gould, University; H. R. Crocker, University; P. T. Duncan, University; G. E. Herman, London Hospital.—Organic Chemistry and Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry (first class): W. B. Houghton, exhibition and gold medal, University; H. R. Crocker, gold medal, University; P. T. Duncan, University. Second class: A. P. Gould, University; G. E. Herman, London Hospital.

The church of Ivinghoe, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, has recently been reopened with great rejoicings, after a restoration by the diocesan architect, Mr. G. E. Street. It stands at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, a little eastward of the London and North-Western line of railway between Cheddington and Tring. The church was formally reopened by the Bishop of Oxford on Tuesday, the 13th inst., in the presence of Lady Marian Alford, Archdeacon Bickersteth and Mrs. Bickersteth, Rev. A. P. Cust and Lady Emma Cust. The chief promoter of this good work has been the Rev. W. J. Hamilton, the excellent and highly-esteemed Vicar, who headed the subscription-list with a contribution of £1000. Earl Brownlow has also been a large subscriber. The tenant-farmers of the Brownlow estates have contributed most liberally, as a proof of their interest in the church and of their respect for the noble proprietor of the Uxbridge estates and for their good Vicar. One of the churchwardens placed £25 in the alms-dish on the Tuesday and a second £25 on the following Sunday. Another worthy tenant presented a £50 note as his offering.

St. Mary's Church, Llanfair Duffryn Clwyd, has been reopened by the Bishop of the diocese after complete restoration. The work was set on foot by the new Vicar, the Rev. Basil M. Jones, the restoration of the roofs and the addition of a handsome timber porch being the contribution of the widow of the late Vicar, the Rev. E. J. Owen. The other works now brought to a successful issue comprise the thorough restoration of the fabric, together with the addition of new oak benches throughout the nave, new chancel stalls, pavements, pulpit, and font, and no expense or pains have been spared to make the whole restored work a worthy specimen of the progress of taste with a faithful following of the spirit of the old work. The entire cost of the restoration amounts to upwards of £2300, and among the many friends who have liberally aided the undertaking may be mentioned the names of Colonel Hugh Jones, William Chambers, Esq., and Mrs. Lloyd. Special gifts have also been made—the east window of the chancel has been filled with stained glass at the cost of Mr. Puleston, banker, of London and New York, in memory of his relatives interred in the churchyard; an elaborately embroidered altar-cloth—the work of Mrs. Tayleur, from the designs of the architect; and a handsome alabaster reredos, with wall panelling, have been added. The works have been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. J. D. Sedding, of Bristol.

It is announced that the Archbishop of Canterbury will hold his primary visitation of the archdiocese of Canterbury at the commencement of October next. It has been customary for the Primate to hold these visitations once in every four years. It is his Grace's intention to hold the central visitation at Canterbury on Wednesday, Oct. 2, for the cathedral body; and on Thursday, Oct. 3, for the parochial clergy and churchwardens throughout the whole diocese who may find it convenient to attend in the cathedral city. The Archbishop proposes to deliver a charge in Canterbury Cathedral on Thursday, Oct. 3, and will issue invitations to the cathedral body and all the clergy and churchwardens of the diocese for luncheon immediately after the service. The archdiocese of Canterbury is divided into eighteen rural deaneries. His Grace intends

again personally to inspect these divisions in detail, from the following centres—namely, Maidstone, Sevenoaks, Tunbridge Wells, Sittingbourne, Ashford, Canterbury, Dover, and New Romney. The Archbishop proposes to hold his general ordination this autumn at Maidstone (in the parish church there), on Sunday, Sept. 22, and shortly afterwards specially to visit (for the parishes in the districts lying around) Maidstone, Sevenoaks, Tunbridge Wells, and New Romney. The neighbourhoods of Sittingbourne, Ashford, and Dover will be reserved for a later period.

The Carlisle Diocesan Conference met on Tuesday. The Bishop of Carlisle, in his introductory address, reviewed the ecclesiastical legislation of the past Session, pointing out the satisfactory character of the Act giving power of resignation to Deans and Canons of cathedrals, the Act of Uniformity, the Act for the alteration of the boundaries of dioceses, the Act prohibiting officiating clergymen from charging baptismal fees, and the Church Seats Act. He was glad that Mr. Morgan's Burial Bill had been rejected, for he thought that the consciences of the majority ought to be considered. He hoped Mr. Cross's Ecclesiastical Courts and Registers Bill would become a much better measure next Session; and he should be glad to see some such measure as the Public Worship Facilities Bill passed into law. To the Occasional Sermons Bill he awarded unmitigated censure, and lastly he congratulated the conference on the defeat of Mr. Miall's motion, which he regarded as the thin end of a dangerous wedge. The majority by which that mischievous motion had been defeated showed that there was in the House of Commons at the present moment a strong feeling in favour of the principle of establishment and endowment, and he trusted both clergy and laity would so use the advantage in their hands that no change of opinion should ever come over the minds of the members of that House. The routine business was then proceeded with.

The City Press states that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have agreed to surrender their estates to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on the following terms:—That the Commission give them £18,000 per annum; £6000 for themselves, £2000 to the Dean, and £1000 to each of the Canons. The Archdeacon gives one third of his income to his co-Archdeacon. The remaining £12,000 will go to pay the different officers of the cathedral and the maintaining the service of the church in efficiency. £30,000 is to be set aside, the interest of which only at 3 per cent the Chapter are to receive, making £900 a year, for repairing and maintaining the fabric. Mr. Lee is to receive a compensation of £400 a year as Chapter clerk. This agreement was confirmed by the Queen in Council, on Aug. 9, and gazetted on the 13th of the same month. Another agreement was confirmed at the same time between the Commissioners and the lay-vicars of the cathedral. The lay-vicars surrender their estates on receiving in compensation £900 per annum; and also, in consequence of their foregoing the renewal leases which it was in their power to renew, they are to receive £1000. This gave £150 a year to each of the lay-vicars, and a bonus, as it were, of money down to each of them of £166 13s. 4d. They have other emoluments which augment their incomes to nearly £250 per annum. The Chapter also are to receive £8000 for foregoing the renewal of leases. There are certain reservations of property near to the cathedral which it is indispensable for the Chapter to hold.

Dean Stanley preached in the parish church of St. Andrew's (Dr. A. K. H. Boyd's) on Sunday morning. The Dean, in the outset of his sermon, remarked that there were doubtless many not only there, but in many lands and churches elsewhere, who would be reminded that Saturday, Sunday, and Monday formed the anniversary of a dreadful crime which, exactly 300 years ago, darkened the face of Christendom. There were many recollections which the tercentenary of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew might fitly recall to thoughtful men. They might regard it as a solemn warning against too great confidence in their own opinions—a startling proof of the acknowledged folly and fallibility of one who was then, and who was by many still believed to be, the chief master of Europe—by whose express approbation the dreadful crime took place. The medals which were struck in its honour, the pictures which still hung on the walls of the Vatican, delineating its horrors as among the glories of the Papacy, were now disowned with shame and remorse by the Papacy itself. Or they might look back to it with thankfulness as the extremest point to which the tide of intolerance, under the name of religion, had reached, and they might bless God that, although with many ebbs and flows, these bitter waters had since that time—at least in this their most violent form—been receding from the land which they then covered. Humanity and justice had, at least in this instance, triumphed over fanaticism and passion. But there was a more useful and general reflection of a more practical kind. The Massacre of St. Bartholomew represented a scene which, though its darkest shadow rested on the Church of Rome and on the Monarchy of France, had yet overcast churches and kingdoms as far as possible removed from Rome and from Paris. In England the very name recalled the mournful day on which 2000 Nonconformists were, by the fault of our forefathers, on St. Bartholomew's Day, in 1662, estranged from the Church of England; and in St. Andrew's it was impossible not to remember how deep and bloody were the stains which had been left by the like spirit of religious hatred in the precincts, now so peaceful and so tranquil, of that ancient city. Although the most violent forms of religious intolerance had ceased, yet no one who looked on the dissensions and the suspicions with which Christians still regarded each other could be sure that we were altogether free from its contagion.

The Great Northern, Great Western, Great Eastern, London and North-Western, and Midland companies have given formal notice that on Sept. 1 "revised rates for the conveyance of merchandise will come into operation."

A special supplement to the Dublin Gazette was issued on Wednesday night, placing the disturbed districts of Belfast under the Peace Preservation Act, which empowers the arrest of strangers and persons out after dark, the closing of public-houses, summary proceedings against persons arrested, the revocation of licenses granted to carry arms, and the adoption of other equally stringent measures.

In a few remarks appended to an Engraving of the bust of Mr. Thomas J. Boyd, of Edinburgh, which recently appeared in this Paper, credit was given to that gentleman for having conceived and executed the design of the reform which has been carried through in Edinburgh in connection with the Merchant Company Hospitals and Schools. Mr. Boyd disclaims the entire merit. He wishes it to be known that a prominent part was taken in the reform by the members of the Merchant Company, by the governors of the hospitals, and in an especial manner by the late Mr. James S. Duncan, his predecessor in office; by the present master of the company, Mr. Thomas Knox; and by Mr. A. Kirk Mackie.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The last day's racing at York was very interesting, and completely disposed of the St. Leger pretensions of King Lud. Mr. Saville, mindful of the defeats of Blair Athol and other strong favourites in the Great Yorkshire Stakes, did not throw away a chance with Cremorne, but sent him to the post in blooming condition. He made very light of his 71 l. penalty, and disposed of Lord Zetland's horse with consummate ease. In fact, King Lud had to be ridden desperately to beat Muddle for second place, and unless Khedive's Stockton running was all wrong, we fear that the "spots" will not be carried very prominently at Doncaster. Ringwood (7 st. 12 lb.), who has so often disappointed his owner, fairly ran away with the Ebor Plate, to the great disgust of those who fancied that he was being kept for the Cesarewitch; but the surprise of the day occurred in the York Cup, for which Agility beat the luckless Albert Victor by a neck, though meeting him at level weights. This was the mare's "third time of asking" for this race, as in 1870 she came in first, but was disqualified on the ground of a cross, and last year she ran second to Shannon. The easy manner in which Thorn defeated the Lady Augusta colt in the Gimcrack Stakes made Paladin's three-lengths' victory in the Convivial Stakes a matter of no surprise. The remaining meetings of last week, as well as those which took place at Oxford and Lichfield during the early part of the present week, require no comment.

The horse show of the Royal Dublin Society, held this week, is the best ever seen in Ireland. On Tuesday the show-yard was filled at three o'clock, when the Lord Lieutenant arrived. The leaping then began, and the Roscommon horses, as usual, carried off the honours.

The cricket-match between Gloucestershire and Yorkshire, which was played during the latter part of last week, resulted in a draw, much in favour of the former county. The Graces were in great force, "the Doctor" made 108 and 40, and Mr. G. F. Grace played two "not-out" innings of 115 and 72. For Notts Daft made a great stand, and took out his bat for 92. Kent v. Surrey was being played at the same time, and the latter won very easily by 230 runs. The first innings of each was very poor, only realising 81 and 86 respectively; but while Kent only made 94 at the second attempt, eight of the Surrey men got into double figures, R. Humphrey (67) being the premier scorer. Street and Southerton did all the Surrey bowling, taking eleven and nine wickets respectively. Gloucestershire v. Sussex was very closely contested, and at length resulted in a victory for the former by 60 runs. Mr. G. F. Grace bowled splendidly in the second innings of Sussex, taking seven wickets, at an expense of 43 runs only. Mr. E. K. Browne (39 and 52), Dr. E. M. Grace (41 and 32), and Charlwood (44 and 19) were the largest scorers on each side. Surrey won its last county match in fine style, beating Kent by 130 runs. Croxford (12 and 53) did best for Kent; while for the victors, Jupp (50), Mr. S. H. Akroyd (22 and 40), and Pooley (20 and 36) all scored freely. County cricket is now over; and the following table of Surrey matches, extracted from the *Sportman*, may interest our readers. It will be seen that the result is highly satisfactory, when compared with the performances of Surrey during the past few years:—

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Marylebone Club and Ground ..	1	1	0
Gloucestershire ..	1	1	0
Middlesex ..	2	0	0
Cambridge University ..	0	1	0
Kent ..	2	0	0
Yorkshire ..	1	1	0
Nottinghamshire ..	0	0	2
Sussex ..	1	1	0
	8	5	2

Mr. Grace made a brilliant innings in the first match played against the Canadians at Montreal. He scored 81 out of a total of 255 in one innings, and the Canadians were defeated with ease, they only scoring 113 in both innings.

In the Channel race to Torquay, yesterday week, of the Royal Albert Yacht Club, after the yachts had passed out of the Needles passage the wind considerably moderated, and various changes took place. The race for the cup, value £50, given by the inhabitants of Torquay, for cutters, was won by the Norman, Major Ewing; the cup, value 62 gs., given by Count Bathynary, for yawls, was won by the Gertrude, Major Tharp; and the cup, value 50 gs., given by the Royal Albert Yacht Club, for schooners, was won by the Pantomime, Mr. J. T. Starkey. The Gertrude beat the Corisande by about nine minutes.

At the Torquay regatta, on Monday, in the race for cutters of forty tons and upwards, the distance being about fifty miles, the Oimara gained the first prize (£60), and the Vanguard the second (£15), the Fiona allowing her 14 min. On Tuesday the race for schooners and yawls was sailed. The first prize was £80, and the second (for yachts of other rig than the winner) £20. The Gwendoline (schooner) led nearly all the distance, and won the first prize, the Enid (yawl) taking the second. Five other yachts sailed.

The Channel race from Boulogne to Dover and back was won by the Marina in 5h. 17m. 3s. The Hironde arrived first, in 5h. 16m. 27s., but had to allow the Marina 45 sec. The Minotaur, a French yacht, was third, in 5h. 27m. 20s.; the Amazon fourth, in 5h. 29m. 23s. The Scapin, a French yacht, was not timed.

The Brighton annual regatta was successfully held yesterday week. The weather was very fine, and the entire programme of sixteen races was gone through.

Regattas were held on the Clyde, Forth, Tay, and Dee, on Saturday last, including yacht-races in connection with the Royal Clyde Yacht Club.

On Saturday last J. B. Johnson, the champion swimmer, attempted to swim from Dover to Calais. In consequence of some hitch in the arrangements, the start was delayed for more than an hour, and this completely extinguished any chance he may have had of accomplishing the feat. He got over seven miles in about sixty-five minutes, and then the surgeon who was in attendance ordered him to come out of the water, as his circulation was failing.

Mr. J. Talbot Clifton, lord of the manor, has presented a beautiful park of several acres in extent to the inhabitants of Lytham. The park is situated at the north end of the town.

The annual athletic sports by the corps of Royal Engineers at the School of Military Engineering took place on the Great Lines at Chatham, on Tuesday afternoon, in the presence of some thousands of spectators.

Sir John Lubbock exhibited, at the British Association meeting, a tame wasp, which has been in his possession for about three months, and which he brought with him from the Pyrenees. At first it was rather too ready with its sting. It now ate sugar from his hand and allowed him to stroke it. The wasp had every appearance of health and happiness; and, although it enjoyed an outing occasionally, it readily returned to its bottles, which it seemed to regard as a home.



THE CITY OF SALISBURY

FINE ARTS.

THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

The "Exposition Générale des Beaux Arts," now open at Brussels, consists more exclusively than in recent years of the native productions, as they may be described, of the contemporary Flemish and Dutch schools. The foreign works are fewer, and French influence is less apparent. The collection numbers 1277 paintings, drawings, and sculptures, exclusive of designs for public monuments—i.e., about the average number of items in our Academy exhibitions, and only 790 less than those of the last Paris *salon*. Yet the standard of merit is high, although some leading Belgian painters, including Galaît, Alfred Stevens, and Willems, are absent. From these facts it follows that the artistic activity of the small kingdoms of Belgium and Holland is, comparatively, very much greater than that of their gigantic neighbours. Nor does the demand, apparently, fall far short of the supply. At all events, prices have been increased in a most remarkable degree—in many cases doubled and trebled—during the last few years. Probably, however, the war and Commune in France and the London International Exhibition have caused an augmentation of prices which will not be wholly sustained.

We have said that French influence is less apparent, but we should add that the schools of the Low Countries are inferior to the French in design, drawing, and academic training. French taste also is much superior to Flemish (including Dutch) when it does not lapse into sensuousness and artificiality. Flemish art is generally sincere and pure, but, familiar and unimaginative, it usually selects the commonplace, and too often it wilfully prefers the ugly. On the other hand, it owes much of its distinctive value to its faithful nationality and unaffected homeliness. It is, however, as a colourist school that the Flemish is pre-eminent. Nowhere is the technical art of applying the pigments so universally understood or so well taught. The traditions of the early and seventeenth-century Netherlandish masters are still scrupulously preserved. For this reason, as also on account of its faithful reflex of the national life, it is important in relation to European art that Flemish painting should remain nearly what it now is—an example of truthful, single-minded, and patriotic aim, and a model of vigorous and manly colouring.

The noblest expression of the national art, to our mind, in this exhibition are two large pictures by M. E. Wauters, a young artist who has rapidly reached the first rank. In describing these works as "expressive of the national art" we may, however, be misunderstood. They are not imitative of any section of the national school; they have no mere provincialism; their excellence is every way generic. The dramatic conception of these pictures appeals to all mankind; in colour and execution they resemble Flemish art, only because they are strong in the qualities in which the school is strong; but in another attribute—force of effect—they vividly recall Ribera and other Spanish masters, because those masters were strongest in that particular. Yet the style is not eclectic or scholarly in any narrow sense: it is "historic" in the best acceptance of the word. The heads are full of character, as might be expected, but character is not pushed to caricature. The Flemish subjects are, in short, treated as a Flemish painter should treat them who is not enslaved, but qualified by the appropriation of the best lessons of his school to the representation of nature, truthfully and completely. One of the pictures, "Mary of Burgundy before the Echevins of Ghent Imploring Mercy for Her Councillors, Hugonet and Humbercourt," we engraved, last year, from the London International Exhibition. The pendant, "The Madness of Hugo Van der Goes" represents the Prior of Rouge Cloître causing boy chorists to sing and play in order to aid the recovery of the demented painter. The incident is rendered with intense vraisemblance. The figure of the painter seated, staring wistfully as he tries to collect his deranged intellect, is most pathetic. The head of the sympathetic prior, who, standing behind the chair of the sufferer directing the cadences of the music, has been surpassed by no ancient master.

A series of large illustrations of early Netherlandish history and the story of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, painted by Messrs. A. and J. de Vriendt (two of them belonging to the Liège Museum), appear to us much inferior, especially as regards dramatic conception. Technically, they are of second-hand interest, being superficially imitative of the manner of Baron Leys. With these may be contrasted an elaborate composition, with lifelike figures, by M. Stallaert, of "The Death of Dido," in an academic or pseudo-classical style, and inclosed by a huge and pretentious architectural frame painted to imitate bronze. The half-nude figure of Dido lying bleeding on her funeral pyre, and casting a last look at the retreating galleys of the faithless Æneas, is theatrical though well painted. But the archaeological accessories present a curious jumble of Assyrian bulls, Egyptian columns, Persepolitan capitals, and Roman armour. Other large pictures of mark (which, however, present no specially original or national feature to the foreign critic) are "Job visited by his Friends," by M. C. Hermans—broad and effective in light and shade; "Cartage (1872)"—a suggestive composition of two women with a sleeping child among ruins at sunset, by E. Slingeneer; and a study by the same, in a rather positive, opaque, naturalistic style, of the nude back of "A Young Girl;" "a Judith," by M. Portaels, outside the tent of Holofernes, praying for strength—as well she may, for she is a beauty of the "Keepsake" order, weak of character; and another decoratively-treated figure of a "deceived" female, her rich dress being again more successful than the rather ill-drawn and viscidly painted face; and "Le Depit," by M. van Lerius—a jealous, dark, Venetian beauty, in an amber-satin dress, which shared the popular admiration with the artist's "Lady Godiva" when in our International Exhibition. A Spanish subject by M. Dillens—viz., the "Bolero,"—is but a poor exchange for the Flemish and Dutch incidents which he has treated with so much zest. There is a figure-picture, remarkable for spirit of handling, by M. Markelbach. Artists who have passed so completely under the influence of French "boudoir art" as Messrs. De Yonghe and Baugniet we shall have other opportunities of noticing. Suffice it to say that M. De Yonghe has a more than ordinarily dainty and really beautiful picture of a lady at her devotions in a church. The "Roman Labourers in the Campagna," a very sound and nervous picture by M. Hennebicq, a painter of great promise, whose style, however, is rather French than Flemish, we engraved when at Kensington. M. Verhas is another very rising artist, though a certain grey harmony of colour and delicate imitative truth in his works have little in common with the taste of many of his Belgian competitors.

Our main object in this article being to submit a *compte rendu* of the specially national characteristics of this exhibition, we would continue to invite particular attention to those painters who can scarcely be paralleled elsewhere. Among these, the most original, unquestionably, is M. Henri de Braekeleer, a young artist who has not only discarded the mannerisms of the family of painters to whom he is related, and the teaching of the academy from which he was expelled,

but who, we might almost say, has put for naught all the traditions of all the schools. He sets himself to paint exactly what he sees, without any attempt at selection (though seemingly with some preference for characteristic ugliness), without any modification or "treatment," without any decision as to method, for his technical procedures vary in each of his three works. The results are perfectly unique here as they would be in any other exhibition. In one and the same picture you see parts—as the hands of some of the figures—which, viewed closely, appear almost as bad as bad can be, yet which do not hurt the general aspect of veracity—veracity carried almost to the point of illusion. Perhaps, had there been no Leys, there would have been no Henri de Braekeleer. Be this as it may, great part of the fascination of these works—for they do exert a singular fascination, whether of attraction or repulsion, over all spectators—arises from the impression they convey of having been executed by an entirely self-taught genius, who, groping after truth, has often stumbled, but who has also seized many a "charm beyond the reach of art." One source of the admiration which these pictures excite in painters not blinded by prejudice is purely technical; the artist seems to have discovered a lost method of employing glazing colours so that their purity and brilliancy are preserved as by light shining from within, as we see only in works of the early Flemish and Venetian schools. We can only compare these pictures to those of our own Millais, executed about the period of "The Carpenters' Shop;" but M. de Braekeleer's method is much more complex. It is natural that the Belgian schismaticist should provoke the most violent partisanship among his confrères. He is accused of "realism" by many whom we should class in the same category; and, sooth to say, art has infinite capabilities beside and beyond the present stand-point of this courageous young experimentalist. M. de Braekeleer's pictures are entitled "The Atlas," an old fellow tracing the demarcations of an ancient coloured map—the most complete of his three works; "The Lesson," an old woman teaching a little girl in a quaint convent interior, with surprising effects of chiaroscuro; and, less successful than the others, "Antwerp," a girl seated at an open case, through which one sees the picturesque roofs and gables of the old town and the glorious spire of the cathedral dominating far above all.

"La Sorcière Médecin," the best of three pictures by M. Lagye, is another of the most remarkable works in the exhibition. Imagination here has play, yet the outcome is not less satisfactory objectively than it is subjectively suggestive. The art here, though less novel, is far more mature, equal, and homogeneous. The scene is the interior of a dark and ruinous hut, filled with weird objects employed for mediæval sorcery. The witch herself sits before a fire; the ruddy reflections therefrom lending a sort of diabolic wildness to her crafty features. The skill of a consummate colourist is shown in rendering this effect in contrast with the silvery daylight seen through the open door, at which enters a noble dame in fifteenth-century costume, followed by an attendant nurse bearing her mistress's sick babe. M. Lagye is beyond comparison the ablest pupil of Leys; the best principles of the master's colouring are adopted for original ends, and the pupil has, what the master had not, or did not care to show, a fine sense of beauty. After this two pictures by M. Koller, with all their elaborately studied composition, their accurate draughtsmanship, effective colouring, and mechanically perfect finish, are tame, formal, and hide-bound, lacking the spontaneity and apparently unsought suggestiveness of true art. Far more racy and genuine is a picture by the Dutch painter, M. Bisschop, "Un Jour du Mariage"—an interior scene in some out-of-the-way village of Holland, where the picturesque costumes have probably altered little for centuries. There are rare qualities of colour in this picture, but the composition is divided into discordant halves; in the one the tone is too brown; in the other the impasto is excessive and too uniform. "La Fête de Jeanne," a Dutch housewife making pancakes, is a not particularly favourable example of M. Israels. We miss the pathos if not the grave and fine colour and chiaroscuro which often more than compensates for rough and indeterminate execution. Several Belgian figure-painters of established reputation, not hitherto reviewed, are well represented; notably the veteran M. Madou, "the Flemish Wilkie;" M. D. Col, a painter in the same genre, who has an extremely clever and humorous picture, called "Maladresse;" M. Robert, M. Stobbaerts; M. Bource, who in "Sunday at Sea" continues his series of thoroughly able and unaffected illustrations of the habits of the Scheveningen fisherfolk; M. T. Gerard, and others.

In the department of animal-painting the Flemish and Dutch schools have many living representatives not unworthy of the great old masters. M. de Haas, the most distinguished pupil of Troyon, takes the lead with a noble picture of cattle on the banks of the Yssel in Holland. In the foreground is a magnificent bull, behind is a group of cows; the effect is that of approaching storm. For richness of colour, force of light and shade, texture, solidity, and handling, this fine work could scarcely be surpassed. A large picture by M. Verlat, of sheep attacked by a wolf and defended by dogs, evinces extraordinary ability, at least in its left-hand portion. Only more care seems to have been requisite to render this the masterpiece we have a right to expect from one of the most vigorous and versatile colourists and executants living. These, with the admirably foreshortened team in M. Verwée's "Harvest in the North of Flanders," the horses of M. Charles Tschaggeny, the sheep of his brother Edmond, and cattle-pieces by Plumot and others, leave small room to regret the absence of M. Verboeckhoven, one of the most overrated of Flemish painters.

The Exhibition is also rich in landscape; but we have small space left to do justice to this section. A large and picturesque composition, under an effect of morning haze, by M. Van Luppen, is entitled to prominent mention, as a remarkable work by a comparatively new aspirant. More colour in the foreground would, we think, have been consistent with truth, and at the same time would have lent additional tenderness to the distance; rare ability is, however, unquestionably displayed in the broad unity of effect attained by subordination of the successive planes to the atmospheric conditions, till the veiled horizon melts into the luminous fretwork of the silvery sky. A small picture by M. Kindermans renders a similar effect with artistic felicity. M. De Schampheleer also evinces a true sense of sunlight and atmospheric effect, as well as a broad and masterly style, in his large and fine picture, "The Banks of the Amber, in Bavaria." M. Roeloffs furnishes a striking pendant to M. van Luppen's picture in a grand study of oaks in autumn, extraordinary for strength of colour and effect. M. Lamorinière's "First Days of July," a wooded scene, conveys, as usual, an impression of superior refinement in its grave and harmonious colouring. Excellent landscape work is also contributed by Messrs. E. P. H. Boulenger, Verheyden, Gabriel, Vander Hecht, and others. Among the marine pieces the most impressive is M. Wüst's large North-Sea view, with Scotch fishing-boats riding at anchor on gently undulating waves under a moonlight sky—a thoroughly artistic work. M. Mesdag's truthful views off

the Scheveningen coast are not new to the London public; nor are the marine pieces of M. Clays, who, however, scarcely maintains his reputation. The large view here, by the latter, of the "Bassin du Commerce, Brussels," has a surprising air of fidelity—fidelity to superficial impression and daylight aspect—but here our praise must end. The painting hardly bears examination; certainly, no subtlety will be found in analysing the details. The architectural painters are not a whit behindhand. M. van Moer is a most accomplished artist, who should be better known in this country: a master of perspective, both linear and aerial, and a refined colourist, his views of Brussels and Venice leave nothing to desire. The works of Messrs. Bossuet and Stroobant are also uncommonly effective and skilful. Among the portraits (which should have been noticed before) are admirable works by M. de Winne, including a full-length of the young King, who has won, as he deserves to have won, universal affection and esteem; a group of children by M. Cluysenaar, in which the bravura of the brushwork is exceedingly masterly if somewhat ostentatious; and a female head by M. Van Havermaet, refined yet honest, but rather *fade* in colour.

A few pictures by French, German, and Italian artists are too important to remain wholly unnoticed. One of the foremost of these is "Un Dîner de Circonstance dans un Village de la Forêt-Noir," by Herr Vautier, the eminent Düsseldorf master, a picture which yields to none within our recollection for wealth and felicitous discrimination of character and humour. As, however, the reader may have made acquaintance with this celebrated picture through the medium of photography, we will not attempt a description, which assuredly would be inadequate. Among the French pictures is a night scene by M. Daubigny, with effect of mist, through which a glamour of moonlight seems to palpitate, faintly revealing in the foreground a shepherd with his flock—a never-to-be-forgotten chef-d'œuvre of indescribably poetic art. Also "Le Sommeil," by M. Lecadre, a representation, lifesize, of a lady asleep on a couch, with a child also asleep on her bosom. As an artistic arrangement of broken colours, with secondaries and tertiaries, there is nothing throughout the exhibition so exquisitely lovely as this—nothing which will afford so much delight to painters with a cultivated perception of refined colour. Lastly, we must mention Signor Rotta's "Cobbler," a marvel of manipulative finish and expressional finesse. A girl has brought a shoe to mend. The cobbler, on examining its condition, protrudes his nether lip and knits his brow, indicating as plainly as in words he could say that the case is hopeless. The girl watches him with a piteous air of deprecation, also intimating as plainly as in words she could say, that something he must do, for other shoe she has none.

THE THEATRES.

Mr. Planché is associated with Mr. Boucicault in the production of the new piece at Covent Garden, entitled "Babil and Bijou," which was produced on Thursday, with spectacular appointments on a scale of unparalleled magnitude. The story is evidently of the allegorical kind, and much more is probably meant than meets the ear or the eye. To Mr. Planché belongs the lyrical portion of the drama, which admits of much musical embellishment. Part of this is supplied by M. Hervé and part by Mr. Frederick Clay. The remainder is composed and selected by M. Rivière. The scenery is furnished by Messrs. J. Hicks, W. Hann, and J. Johnson. A ballet takes place in the fourth act, representative of the Four Seasons, each of which has a distinct costume. Spring consists of English characters, Summer of French, Autumn of Italian and Spanish, and Winter of Russian. Part of the scenes represents supposed places in the Moon, where the Man in the Moon is discovered to be a woman, and the hero and the heroine meet with many wonderful adventures. The conclusion exhibits a gorgeous apotheosis of the Fairy Court, the fairy mother having been restored by Bijou to her throne. We must defer all criticism until next week.

At the Standard, on Monday, Mr. Creswick and Mr. Ryder appeared in the tragedy of "Othello."

It is reported that Miss Ada Cavendish is about to become the lessee of the Olympic.

Sadler's Wells will reopen on Monday, under new management. Mr. T. C. King and Mr. George Belmore are members of the company. The stage manager is Mr. C. T. Burleigh, who, with his wife, appears in the cast of characters.

On Sunday the funeral of the Fenian convict Bryan Dillon was made the occasion of a Nationalist demonstration at Cork.

A three days' eisteddfod and musical festival was opened at Portmadoc on Wednesday. The gathering is described as having been an unqualified success.

Mr. Roach Smith is about to reproduce his important work, the "Collectanea Antiqua," so highly valued by European archaeologists. It is now a scarce book, and can only be obtained with difficulty. Mr. Smith proposes to republish it in a complete form, and to increase its value by incorporating in the work a certain number of new papers and essays, so as to add much to its interest and utility.

Dr. Hooker, at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone, gives publicity to the method successfully introduced by the late Rev. Professor Henslow into certain villages in Suffolk and elsewhere for utilising diseased potatoes. This method depends on the fact that the starch of the potato is not affected by the disease, but retains its nutritive properties, and consists in rasping the peeled tubers upon a bread-grater into a tub of cold water. In a few minutes the starch will be found to have sunk to the bottom, and the diseased matter, woody fibre, &c., will be suspended in the water, and should be poured away with it. Fresh water should then be added, the starch stirred up, and again allowed to settle. Two or three of such washings will remove all impurities and render the starch fit for use. If thoroughly dried it will keep for any time, and can be used as arrowroot, for puddings and cakes, or, mixed with flower, as bread. A flat piece of tin, prepared as a grater, may be had of a tinsmith for a trifle, and nothing else is required but a knife and a tub of water. But this temporary measure cannot be all that scientific resources may supply. Surely, some method (by desiccation or otherwise) is applicable and available to the cottager by which the sound tubers and the sound parts of diseased tubers may be so treated that they may be preserved for winter use; and I cannot doubt but that chemists will suggest such. Lastly, this season, which has favoured potato disease, has also favoured an abundant crop of green food; and I would urge upon the clergy, medical men, and intelligent classes of the country parishes combined action, in the way of precept and example, in introducing the beet-root, the foliage of the turnip, and various other vegetables, as an article of daily consumption. Now, too, is the time for laying in stores of such nutritious articles as dried haricots, calavances, and various other pulses and beans, which form the cheap, agreeable, and most nutritious food of the populations of many tropical countries.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Dr. P. J. Hensley, assistant physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has been elected physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, vice Dr. Fish, resigned.

A crowded meeting of working men was held on Sunday at Clerkenwell-green, at which "the present famine prices of provisions" was the subject of warm comment and indignant protest.

Mr. Warren Stormes Hale, Alderman for the ward of Coleman-street, died yesterday week, at the age of eighty-one. He was Sheriff of London in 1853, and was elected Lord Mayor in 1864.

We have received from the Lord Mayor a letter desiring us to correct a public misapprehension relative to Alexandra Park. He states the movement recently inaugurated at the Mansion House has for its objects the acquisition of the entire park of 500 acres, and its preservation for the people as a fountain of health and a grand arena of wholesome recreation.

The total number of paupers in London, (exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants) on the last day of the third week in August was 101,743, against 118,673 in the corresponding week of last year. There was a decrease in every district, most notably in the east, where the numbers were 16,713, as against 23,645 last year.

The Lord Mayor has received letters from several representatives of working-class organisations proffering their heartiest assistance in the work which the Mansion House committee has in hand for the purchase of the Alexandra Park of 500 acres, and the dedication of the palace, with the park in its grand integrity, to purposes of wholesome recreation.

Before the London School Board separated for the holidays, on Wednesday, a long discussion took place upon the necessity for providing schools in Bath-street, Finsbury. Canon Cromwell denounced the schools as a complete and conspicuous failure. Some formal business having been transacted, the board adjourned until Sept. 18.

The children of the Fitzroy Market Ragged Schools, Grafton-mews, Fitzroy-square, were taken for their annual summer treat to the Warwick Tavern gardens, East Barnet, on Thursday week. They had a good dinner of roast beef and mutton, vegetables, and plum-pudding, and in the afternoon tea was provided for them.

At the August meeting of the council of the Church Penitentiary Association grants were made to the Houses of Mercy and Refuges at the following places—viz., Bedminster, £18; Holloway, £14; Edinburgh, £26; Clewer, £146; Gosport, £30; Plymouth, £88; Westminster, £34; Hammersmith, £58; Lostwithiel, £30. These houses sheltered an average of 224 penitents throughout the past year. St. Mary's Home at Reading, a new house of mercy, was received into union with the association.

There was a good fruit and flower show at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday; and to-day (Saturday) the annual show of the Alexandra District Floral and Horticultural Society is to be held at Penge, when a goodly number of prizes will be awarded. The main interest of the show is that all the articles exhibited must be the bona fide growth of the exhibitors, and must be grown in the gardens attached to their dwellings. The Rev. F. C. Chalmers is president, and Mr. Tom Hood vice-president, of this society, which has been of immense service to the neighbourhood.

Mr. Hodgson Pratt has been employed for some time on a promising scheme for enlisting the working men's clubs of London in the service of co-operation. He proposes that the members of these clubs—who can qualify by taking pound shares—should deliver weekly orders to their local secretary to be sent to the central office in the Strand. The latter would arrange with wholesale co-operative stores to deliver the goods at the clubs and allow a discount to the club union. Out of it the union would appropriate 5 per cent for interest on capital, and divide the remainder as profits. At a preliminary meeting held in the Whittington Club-room, it was stated that about 170 persons had taken shares, and thirty-two had fully paid up.

Wednesday's meeting of the Metropolitan Railway Company was of a very animated character. Sir E. Watkin, in moving the adoption of the report, proposed also the appointment of a committee of investigation, and urged that this body should decide also upon the number and constitution of the future board of directors. He expressed his strong disinclination to continue as chairman of the company, but said that if the proprietors thought it for their interest he should not shrink from the duty. He still believed the line to be a fine property, and that if they would have the courage to make it sound, and to bestow upon it hard work, they would in no unreasonable time find that they had an investment of a very valuable nature. In the discussion which followed attention was drawn to the past management of the railway, and notice was particularly directed to the fact that for several years the rate of the declared dividend exceeded the percentage of gross earnings. The report was ultimately adopted and the committee appointed, the chairman stating that he held the resignations of all the directors until the committee had made its report.

The medical women are doing practical work in London. They have recently opened a hospital for women at 72, Seymour-place, near Crawford-street, W.; in the same house where Miss Garrett, now Mrs. Anderson, M.D., so long had a dispensary for women and children. The dispensary is carried on as usual; indeed, the numbers had so much increased that Miss Morgan, who gained her M.D. at Zurich, has been for some time associated with Mrs. Anderson in the work. They have now, with the aid of an excellent committee, fitted up the small house to contain ten beds. The best means have been used to secure the most perfect ventilation, abundance of air and water, and freedom from all offensive smells. The wards, three in number, are furnished with some regard to taste; the wood is pine, stained and varnished. Each patient has a locker, in appearance like a small cabinet, and furnished with a lock and key; a great advantage, and one seldom met with. The beds are excellent; they are wider than usual, and many of them have an improved spring bottom, resembling a water-bed in its ease and elasticity; it is made of woven steel wire, resembling the old chain armour; it is light, and secures perfect ventilation to the mattress. The numbers not being more than that of an ordinary family, the arrangements enable them to live like one. We hear that several rather important operations have been performed by the ladies. They have a consulting staff of eminent professional men, who approve of their work and whose judgment they can consult in critical cases. This charity is very small at present; but the wealthy women of England will, no doubt, help the brave women who have started this first hospital for women with women for its doctors. The secretary, Miss Mary Parnell, will, no doubt, be glad to give all information and receive all aid from those able and willing to give it.

The poor children belonging to Bluegate-fields Ragged Schools, Shadwell, had their proposed excursion on Thursday, when about 400 were taken by special train from Stepney station to Buckhurst-hill, Woodford. They were provided with a plain substantial dinner, fruit, and a good tea, and there were various amusements.

To decide cab fares from the International Exhibition and Albert Hall, the Commissioners of the Police have recently had measurements taken of the exact distances to the principal railway stations, theatres, &c., situated within a radius of four miles from Charing-cross. These measurements have been taken from the Royal entrance to the Albert Hall, and from the upper entrances in Exhibition and Prince Albert's road, and tables of the distances are prominently exhibited at the several entrances.

The Howard Association has published a statement with reference to the International Prison Congress which was recently held in London. This paper expresses the opinion that, on the whole, the Prison Congress has been a successful gathering. The information communicated from so many sources, and the extensive interchange of opinion, both in public and private, by the delegates, will doubtless bear good fruit in future years, and be practically utilised by many legislative bodies and prison managers. The congress has been felt to be so interesting and valuable in its nature, that in all probability another similar international gathering for the same object will be convened some few years hence.

Last week 2089 births and 1274 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 110, and the deaths 247, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the three previous weeks had been equal to 27, 25, and 23 per 1000, further declined last week to 20. The rate, after distribution of the deaths in institutions in proportion to population, was 20 per 1000 in the west, 20 in the north, 18 in the central, 21 in the east, and 21 in the south groups of districts. The 1274 deaths included 15 from smallpox, 12 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 35 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever (of which two were certified as typhus, 16 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 197 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 299 deaths were referred, against 620, 557, and 394 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of each of these seven diseases were below the corrected average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Two fatal cases each of scarlet fever were returned in Tottenham-court and St. James's, Bermondsey, sub-districts, and 2 of enteric fever in Belgravia. The deaths from smallpox, which in the two previous weeks had been 15 and 16, were again 15 last week, or 9 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Six occurred in the special smallpox hospitals; 7 were returned as unvaccinated cases, 3 as vaccinated, and 5 were "not stated" as to vaccination. The fatality from diarrhoea showed a considerable further decline last week, only 197 deaths being referred to this disease, against 484, 441, and 270 in the three preceding weeks; these 197 deaths were 30 below the corrected average weekly number, and included 182 of children under five years of age, of whom 146 were infants under one year. To cholera, or choleraic diarrhoea, 12 deaths were referred last week, 9 of which were of infants or children. The details of the three adult cases were as follow:—A cabinetmaker, aged sixty-three years, in St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, "choleraic diarrhoea;" a licensed victualler, aged thirty-five years, at Star-corner, Leather-market, "cholera maligna, twelve hours;" and the wife of a lithographer, aged seventy-six years, in Kennington Park-road, "English cholera, twenty-four hours."

LAW AND POLICE.

In the failure of Messrs. Gledstones and Co., the well-known East India and China merchants, an application was, on Wednesday, made to Mr. Registrar Hazlitt for the appointment of a receiver and manager of the estate. It was supported by creditors for about £300,000. The debtors have filed their petition for liquidation, and their liabilities have been variously estimated at from two to three millions sterling. His Honour appointed Mr. Harding, of the firm of Harding, Whinney, and Gibbons.

Schofield, the Stalybridge operative who recently opened up a controversy with the School Board as to the home education of children, was charged, on Monday, with a breach of the by-laws of the board in neglecting and refusing to send his daughter to a public elementary school. The defendant was assisted in the conduct of his case by the Rev. J. R. Stephens, and the case created considerable interest. Schofield assured the magistrates that he was not indifferent to the education of his children, but he "defiantly stood upon his right." He quoted the commands of the great Jewish law-giver to the ancient people as forming the only true Education Act, and urged that the Act of 1870 was but "a feeble echo of the grand old law." Witnesses were called to prove that Schofield did instruct his children at home, and the little girl was put through an examination by the magistrates. Her knowledge was deemed satisfactory, and the magistrates, being of opinion that the child was under efficient instruction, dismissed the case.

Thomas Sharples, lessee of the Union Hotel, Southport, was defendant in a breach-of-promise case, the trial of which was concluded at the Liverpool Assizes on Saturday. The plaintiff was Miss Lavinia Jervis. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £500.

Miss Mary Ann Fish has been awarded £250 at the Gloucester Assizes in an action which she brought against Mr. Fairweather to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage.

At the late Middleton Cheney Petty Sessions Francis Spiers, an innkeeper at Charlton, Northamptonshire, was charged with unlawfully smoking on the Great Western Railway at Banbury, and also with annoying the passengers with obscene language. Spiers was smoking a cigar, and persisted in entering a non-smoking compartment, although told there was smoking accommodation in the next carriage. The Bench inflicted the full penalties of 40s. in each case, and the expenses, amounting in all to £6 10s.

A covetous tinman, James Green, has been remanded at the Mansion House, on a charge of stealing from a bullion-dealer's shop in the Royal Exchange a bowl of gold coins, valued at between £300 and £400. His tactics were bold and simple, for as soon as the bowl was produced he threw a bag of flour in the shopman's face and made a snatch at the bowl, which, however, he failed to get hold of.

The penalty named in the Licensing Act for a second conviction for drunkenness was imposed on Tuesday at Wandsworth Police Court. A woman who had been incapably drunk twice within a week was ordered to pay 20s, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

Two sham Communists have got a month's hard labour in Maidstone Gaol awarded to them for practising on the charity of the Sydenham public.

Counterfeit sovereigns are apparently returning into circulation. One was tendered at a buffet at the Victoria station, but the tenderer was duly delivered over to the Westminster police.

A young hopeful of nine years old has been taken to Hammersmith Police Court by his mother, and denounced as a "disgrace to his religion," because he steals, cuts her boots, breaks her crockery, and damages her pictures. He is to be consigned to a Roman Catholic school.

The driver of a "dancing" horse, who excused it for tearing along at fourteen miles an hour because the rain tickled its ears, has had to pay 40s. fine for its inopportune speed.

An old man, who gave the name of James Everard, was yesterday week convicted, before the Thames police magistrate, of being a begging-letter impostor, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Violent assaults upon the police being of such frequent occurrence in the eastern part of London, the magistrates at the Thames Police Court have initiated a policy of severity in dealing with offences of this kind. Both on Thursday and yesterday week sentences of imprisonment with hard labour were passed, without the option of a fine in either case.

A smallpox patient who had entered a public conveyance without notifying to the driver that he was suffering from an infectious disease was, on Monday, summoned for the offence before the bench at Hampstead and fined 10s.

At Lambeth, on Wednesday, the proprietors of the *Scotsman* prosecuted a compositor for breach of contract. Defendant, with others, had been engaged to go to Edinburgh, to take the place of some men on strike, but he failed to fulfil the contract, thereby putting the proprietors to considerable inconvenience and expense. The magistrate ordered him to pay £5 as compensation and 23s. the costs of the prosecution; in default, six weeks' imprisonment.

In the case of Corrie, a City clerk, charged with neglecting to provide adequate food, clothing, and medical attendance for his three children, the Wandsworth police magistrate, on Wednesday, passed a sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

At the Liverpool Borough Sessions, on Tuesday, John Storey, an office boy employed by Messrs. Sanderson, was charged with stealing a £100 note, which the cashier had temporarily laid down; and an older brother, W. H. Storey, was charged with feloniously receiving the money. The latter was acquitted, and the actual thief was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. Part of the money had been spent in buying clothes and furniture.

William Murray was charged, on Wednesday, with attempting to murder Richard Davis, a night watchman at Wycombe Abbey, the seat of Lord Carington. The watchman, on going his rounds, saw the prisoner, and, on challenging him, the latter fired a revolver and then ran away. Davis followed, and the prisoner fired four other barrels, fortunately without any serious effect. Prisoner then fell over some flower-pots, and, on being seized by Davis, a desperate struggle followed, the prisoner using the lock of the revolver freely on the head of Davis. Assistance came, and the prisoner was secured. He was committed for trial.

Dr. Wades, the surgeon at Hanley who was charged with having committed an aggravated assault upon his wife, to whom he had only been married four months, has been fined £20, and ordered to find sureties to keep the peace for six months.

Two strangely illogical lovers have, between them, produced a melancholy suicide. William Kapp withdrew from his engagement to Mary Clayton because his mother or his employer would not allow him to marry any girl who was not a teetotaler. Miss Clayton, after receiving this cruel intimation, threw herself under a train on the South-Eastern Railway, near Redhill. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

Last Saturday two detectives of the Manchester police, having been watching a man whom they suspected of being connected with a robbery at Southport, followed him to his lodgings, and were about to arrest him, when he fired a revolver at Sergeant Rowbotham and wounded him in the wrist. He was about to fire again, when he was overpowered. A quantity of jewellery and a complete set of housebreaking implements were found in his room.

A man named Bamblett, residing at Hanworth, who was summoned to appear on Monday at the Staines Petty Sessions for an assault on his wife, committed suicide by hanging himself on an apple-tree in his garden. It appears that on a previous charge of wife-beating he was convicted, and received twelve months' imprisonment.

At Saturday's sitting of the Central Criminal Court Frank Fisher, for the manslaughter of Richard Salt, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment; and Frederick Thomas Barker, upon a conviction for bigamy, was ordered to be kept in penal servitude for five years.

A Penrith labourer, named Wilkinson, who is described as having been in a continual state of intoxication, on Tuesday made an attempt upon the life of his wife as well as upon his own. He is in custody.

William Lace, who kicked his wife to death on April 23 last, was, on Monday, executed within the walls of Taunton gaol. At the time of the murder the prisoner was excited by drink, but as a rule the couple appeared to have lived happily.

Lydia Venables, who was sentenced to death on Wednesday last, at the Central Criminal Court, for the murder of her child at Islington a few weeks ago, has been respited.

At the meeting of the Royal Humane Society on Tuesday it was stated that an unprecedented number of cases in which persons had risked their lives, in various parts of the world, many of them distinguished by great gallantry, in saving others from drowning, had been investigated by the committee of the society and rewarded.

Foley was visited on Sunday and Monday by a succession of severe thunderstorms, accompanied with torrents of rain. Sunday morning was very wet, but the rain ceased by twelve o'clock, the sky continuing lowering. Between three and four p.m. a violent storm broke over the town, with very vivid lightning and detonating claps of thunder, but no damage was done. The night was fair and calm, but between eight and nine a.m. on Monday morning a thunderstorm burst with far greater violence, raging, off and on, for fully three hours. A flagstaff on the North Cliff was splintered, a chimney was struck, and the postmaster's daughter, while telegraphing, received a severe shock, which paralysed her right arm.—A thunderstorm passed over a part of Leicestershire on Tuesday, and several houses were struck by lightning.

Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

SALISBURY.

Tom Pinch, when he lived with that eminent provincial architect and moralist, the late Mr. Pecksniff, was accustomed to think of the neighbouring town of Salisbury as "an exceedingly wild and dissipated city." It was not without a scruple of timid compunction that he visited that perilous scene of rampant worldliness in company with Martin Chuzzlewit or John Westlock. But we imagine that Salisbury will make a different impression—that of dull respectability—on the minds of any young officers belonging to the regiments engaged in the Autumn Campaign, who may beguile their tedious waiting in camp by going to see the capital of Wiltshire.

This ancient division of Southern England—part of the old Saxon kingdom of Wessex—derives its name from Wilton, the town on the river Wily, where the Kings whose metropolis was at Winchester sometimes dwelt. South Wilts is composed of high rolling downs and upland plains; North Wilts is more level, well watered, and well wooded. The whole region was, like the adjacent Gwent or open country of Hampshire, inhabited by Belgians at the time of the Roman Conquest, and was occupied by the Saxons at the commencement of the sixth century. Several events of historic interest before the Norman Conquest took place in this county. Its feudal lords had a share in the war of succession between King Stephen and the Empress Maud. In the War of the Roses, too, and in that of the Crown and Parliament, in the seventeenth century, Wiltshire experienced the effects of civil strife.

The ecclesiastical history of this district is not less important. Wessex was converted to the Christian religion, by the Italian missionary Birinus, in the time of the Saxon Heptarchy. The diocese of Winchester, in the seventh century, extended from the boundary between Hampshire and Sussex to the Land's End of Cornwall, and included Oxfordshire and Huntingdon, which formed part of Wessex. A western bishopric was afterwards established at Sherborne, whence it was removed to Crediton, and finally to Exeter. Another episcopal subdivision took place in the year 905; the see of Wiltshire, including Berkshire, was fixed at Wilton, and it was not till 1076 that the Norman King William, at a synod held at St. Paul's, in London, appointed the residence of the Bishop at Old Sarum.

Old Sarum, now a desolate, uninhabited spot, had been an ancient British and Roman fortress, and a place of strength under the Saxons. A Cathedral was built there and handsomely endowed soon after the Norman Conquest. Both William Rufus and Henry I. held their court at this place. Only some fragments of the castle walls, or their foundation, are now left to attest its former state. But Old Sarum till lately sent its M.P. to the House of Commons. A New Sarum, or Sarisbury, the original Saxon name, grew up in the neighbouring vale. Thither, in the reign of Henry III., were the Bishop, Dean, and Canons allowed to remove their establishment. They had long complained, to the King and to the



MARKET CROSS.



IN THE CLOISTERS.



CLOSE GATE, EXETER-STREET.



GATE, HIGH-STREET.



"THE WRESTLER," BY E. B. STEPHENS, A.R.A.



"ANDROMEDA," BY J. S. WESTMACOTT.

Pope, of annoyances caused by the behaviour of the castellans at Old Sarum, and of the bleak and windy site of their church upon the hill.

New Sarum, the present Salisbury, is agreeably situated near the junction of three rivers, the Avon, the Willy, and the Bourne. Its general aspect is well shown in our two-page Engraving, while our "Leaves from a Sketch-Book" present a few of its most picturesque incidental features, in the pieces of old buildings still extant there. The ecclesiastical and

the see of Salisbury, give its history an additional interest. The Chapter-house, a noble octagonal building of Edward I.'s reign, is adorned with a great variety of sculptured groups, the original colours of which have lately been restored; they represent scenes in the Old and New Testament narratives. These works of decorative art, as well as the stained-glass windows in the Cathedral, suffered much damage from the fanatical rage of the Puritans during the Commonwealth.

There are few ancient buildings worthy of a minute ex-

amination outside the ecclesiastical precinct. The church of St. Thomas à Becket is a fine old pile; but the old gates of the Close, St. Anne's, the gate in High-street, and Harnham Gate, will also strike the visitor's attention; and the Market Cross, or Poultry Cross, as it was called, from the sale of poultry beneath it, is a very curious structure. It is one of three such crosses that formerly existed in the town. But this one is said to have been built as a penance, at the bidding of the Bishop of Salisbury, by Sir John de Montacute, nephew

to the Earl of Salisbury in the time of Richard II. This gentleman, who was a friend of Wickliffe and a patron of the Lollards, had been guilty of sacrilegious contempt towards the Host, when obliged to carry it home, for which offence he was sentenced not only to build the cross in the Market-place, but to kneel there on Fridays, barefoot and bare-headed, to ask pardon of his sin. Another account, however, states that it was not John de Montacute, but one Lawrence of St. Martin's, who built the cross as a penance. It is an elaborate structure, of the hexagon shape, with six arches, and an empty niche for a statue over each; from the centre of the summit rises a sculptured pillar, supported by flying buttresses. An inscription it once bore has been effaced.

In Salisbury and its neighbourhood, without mentioning Stonehenge, the famous Celtic monument on the plain, a few miles north of this city, will be found the scenes of more than one important historical event. At Clarendon, two miles from the town, was a Royal palace in which Henry II. resided when he decreed those limitations of the ecclesiastical power in England styled "The Constitutions of Clarendon." It was on the Market-place of Salisbury that Richard III. saw the beheading of Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who had, after serving Richard's usurpation, turned against him to join the party of young Henry of Richmond. The visitor of antiquarian taste will find much to reward an attentive study in the Blackmore Museum. The Cathedral, however, of which Mr. Pecksniff's pupils repeatedly made architectural drawings, from every possible point of view, is the chief local monument of Salisbury's renown in the olden time. But Old Sarum is not to be forgotten. The expected visit of the Prince of Wales to Salisbury, and the country festivities in connection with the soldiery business, will put new life into the quiet old city.



GIFT OF THE LATE EARL OF MAYO TO THE RAJAH OF KUPPOORTHULLA.

the civic portions of Salisbury are quite distinct from each other. They are separated by the wall of the Close, which contains the noble Cathedral, the Bishop's Palace, the Deanery, and the residences of Canons and Prebendaries. The Cloisters, with their graceful arcades, supported by clustered pillars, their smooth green lawns and stately cedars are very beautiful. The Cathedral Church, built in the period from 1220 to 1258, is the first example of the Early English pointed style; Westminster Abbey was rebuilt a few years later. But the central tower and lofty spire of Salisbury, rising 400 ft. above the ground, were erected in the following century by Bishop Robert de Wyvil. The west front, though less majestic than those of Wells and Lincoln, has an imposing aspect. Its middle compartment, surmounted by a steep gable, is flanked by two lower compartments, the angles of which are supported by buttress-towers, with small spires at each side. In the middle is a triple porch, with a triple window above; and more than a hundred statues were formerly ranged along this front, but only half a dozen are now left. The north porch, which is the usual entrance, has a double arcade, and a chamber in its upper story. The interior of this Cathedral has a fine architectural effect, from its noble proportions and the regularity of its forms; but little ornament has been introduced. Here are the tombs of many Bishops of Salisbury, some being prelates of the Norman time, whose remains were brought from Old Sarum; and of the Earls of Salisbury, from William Long-épée, the first Earl, who was the son of Henry II., by Rosamond Clifford; he fought beside Richard Cœur de Lion in the Crusades, and stood with John to sign Magna Charta on Runnymede. The Lady Chapel and Bishop Audley's Chantry are, perhaps, the most beautiful parts of this sacred edifice. The names of Bishop Jewell and Bishop Burnet, associated with

"THE WRESTLER."

The athletic figure, powerful action, and determined expression which the sculptor has ably represented in this fine statue, lately on view at the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, should be admired by the spectator with a sound appreciation of the beauty of true physical strength and perfect health in manhood. The ancient Greeks, who made gymnastics a religion, produced no finer models of this kind, we believe, than such as may be found among the rowing men, the pedestrians, the wrestling and boxing men of England in the present age; and there is no reason to doubt that English artists have the skill to imitate those living forms in marble. This work of Mr. Edward Stephens, A.R.A., is a good example, it will be generally agreed, of the right treatment of a class of subjects too much neglected in modern times. The competitive exercise of wrestling has of late been allowed to share the obloquy and disrepute justly attached to prize-fighting; but it is a noble sport, whether as practised in Cumberland, or, not long since, in Cornwall and Devon, with different rules and methods; and we should be glad to see it receive more encouragement from respectable society. Mr. Stephens has contributed, in his way, to show its recommendations.

"ANDROMEDA."

The classic fable of Andromeda's exposure to the sea-monster and her deliverance by Perseus has been frequently selected as a subject for representation by modern artists, as well as ancient masters. The "Andromeda" of Ingres is known to all the world, and several other French artists have won reputation by their treatment of the same theme. English artists, especially sculptors, have also made choice of the legend; and in the late exhibition of the Royal Academy there were no less than three Andromedas—that in Mr. Poynter's large picture; an alto-relievo by Mr. Stanhope, very creditable as the work of a painter; and the marble statuette by Mr. J. S. Westmacott, a drawing of which we have engraved. The theme has the recommendation of affording a motive to the sculptor or painter for treating the nude (that noblest field of artistic study) without in itself furnishing any suggestion whatever of mere sensuousness. Mr. Westmacott has evidently selected this subject of Andromeda bound to the rock as a means for presenting a graceful female figure in expressive action, rather than with a view of realising the full dramatic peril of her fabled situation; and the sculptor has been quite successful within his somewhat limited aim. Her chained ankles and her attitude as she puts her hand to her head on desecrating, or attempting to desecrate, the monster, are sufficient for identification, but there is no contortion of agony or dread. To represent Andromeda as seated is somewhat of a novelty, but this favours a graceful composition of the limbs. The figure has the slender proportions characteristic of the Munich school, where, we believe, Mr. Westmacott studied early in his career.

A GIFT TO AN INDIAN PRINCE.

The Rajah of Kuppoothalla, or Kapporthulla, as that name is sometimes written, is an independent native Prince in the Punjab, whose praiseworthy conduct as a ruler, and his faithful friendship with the British Indian Government, have frequently been commended. A portrait and memoir of this eminent person appeared in our Journal some years ago, when the Order of the Star of India was conferred upon him by her Majesty's good pleasure. The full name and titles of his Highness run thus:—"Furzund Dilbund Rasukhul Ihtikar Doulti Englishia Raja-i-Rajgan Khurk Suigh Bahadoor Walee Kuppoothalla, Boundee, Betowlee, Ekowna." The late lamented Viceroy, the Earl of Mayo, having been hospitably and sumptuously entertained by the Maharajah, when on his returning journey from the Kangra Valley, a few weeks before his death, ordered a suitable gift to be prepared and sent to his Highness, as an acknowledgment of such princely behaviour. It consists of a set of solid silver vessels, inlaid and enriched with gold. They are "serais" and other vessels, of the form used for the ceremonial presentation of perfumes and betel-leaf, "attar and pawn," to visitors of rank in the palace of an Indian nobleman. The vessels were manufactured by a native Indian artist, but an inscription has been engraved—"The Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to his Highness the Rajah of Kuppoothalla, in remembrance of his visit to Kangra Valley, November, 1871." We are enabled, by favour of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, to give an illustration of this handsome specimen of the Indian goldsmith's art. The following extract from the *Times of India*, dated Jan. 13, records another very interesting circumstance about the Prince of Kuppoothalla:—

"Faith in prayer, and sympathy towards the Royal family of England, is something more than a name. The latest instance of this praiseworthy feeling which has come to our notice has been displayed by the young Maharajah of Kuppoothalla. The Punjab paper informs us that when his Highness was told of the alarming illness of the Prince of Wales he made a great gathering of his people on the banks of the stream which runs under the wall of his capital. There he divided the multitude into three different parts, according to their religion—Hindoos, Sikhs, and Mussulmans—he himself, of course, remaining with the Sikhs. Then, with the sacred books of each sect before them, prayers were made for the

recovery of the Prince according to the respective forms of worship used by the different creeds. Besides this public act, the priests are to continue the prayers for one month, for which they are to receive large rewards. The Maharajah has, besides, distributed thousands of rupees in alms to the poor of Kuppoothalla, and similar charity has been dispensed in the Maharajah's Illaka of Phugwara."

Another pleasing evidence of the good feeling existing between the British Government and that of the Maharajah is shown by a special letter which has recently been sent by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab thanking his Highness for the zeal and anxiety he recently displayed in aiding the Government during the late Kooka outbreak. In 1868 the Minister and Dewan of this State, Mathra Dass Saheb, visited England, with a view to the study of our institutions; and the results of his investigations have produced marked improvements, as amply testified by the progress of reform in the Maharajah's dominions.

THE STRIKES.

The strike of the carpenters and joiners is at an end, and most probably the bricklayers will also arrange their differences with the employers in a day or two. The following arrangement was, on Wednesday night, sanctioned by the carpenters and joiners as a body, it having been agreed to on Tuesday, in private conference between deputations of masters and men:—"The working hours to be fifty-two hours and a half all the year round for joiners in shops, and fifty-two hours and a half per week for forty weeks in the summer, and forty-eight hours per week in winter for outdoor work, leaving off at one o'clock on Saturday during winter weeks. The wages to be 8½d. per hour all the year round. Outside, beyond the above hours, when worked at the request of the employer, to be paid for at the following rates:—For the first hour, 9½d. per hour; and from the end of the first extra hour until eight p.m., at the rate of 10½d. per hour; after eight o'clock, at the rate of 1s. 0½d. per hour. This scale not to apply to the case of men working overtime at their own request or to make up time lost by them during the week. Extra time on Saturdays to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter up to five o'clock, and after that time at the rate of time and a half." This agreement enabled work to be resumed, and on Thursday morning the great bulk of the men on strike resumed work. At the conference on Tuesday a resolution was unanimously agreed to by masters and men in favour of settling future disputes by arbitration or conference.

Owing to the refusal of the master bakers to concede the twelve hours pure and simple, the intended conference with the men has not taken place, and an immediate strike is threatened.

A movement is on foot to enable the railway porters who lately struck work at the Broad-street station to emigrate, and several men have already started for Canada. About £500 has been paid to the men who are out of employment.

The colliers of South-West Lancashire, who demanded an advance of 30 per cent in their wages, have accepted the compromise of 15 per cent offered by the masters.

A gathering of about 1500 farm-labourers has taken place at New Bilton, near Rugby, at which Mr. Joseph Arch spoke at some length. In the course of his remarks he criticised a recent speech of the Bishop of Gloucester, and condemned the employment of soldiers in the harvest-field. A resolution was unanimously passed approving the principles of the Labourers' Union.

A shark 5½ ft. in length was, on Wednesday, caught off Southampton Pier.

Mr. G. M. Sproat has received the appointment of Agent-General in Great Britain for the new Canadian province of British Columbia.

During a heavy gale which visited the east coast on Tuesday, the yacht *Stella*, at anchor in Holkham Bay, was observed to be making signals of distress. One of the life-boats of the National Institution rescued those on board, one of whom was the Hon. F. Walpole, M.P. for North Norfolk.

A novelty in the coal trade is reported from Banffshire. Newcastle coal is being imported from Stettin, where it is said it can be purchased at Tyne prices, and to vessels returning in ballast much time is saved, as Newcastle "turns" are from ten to twenty days.

The London Architectural Association concluded a week's excursion in Northamptonshire on Saturday. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, at Northampton, was visited, as were the old endowed Hospital of St. John and the parish churches of Cogenhoe, Whiston, and Costee Ashby. Upwards of 400 drawings and sketches were made by members during the week.

There was a singular scene at Lincoln on Monday, on the occasion of opening a new arboretum. The members of the Corporation, headed by their officers, bearing the mace and drawn swords, entered the principal gate of the park, and were there met by some fifty young ladies attired as fairies. One of the young ladies, acting as spokeswoman, then read to the Mayor an address, as follows:—"We, Ye Monks of Ye Ancient Abbey and Lyberty of Lindum, do for ever hereafter confide to your keeping and protection, One Ancient Common of Pasture, for all manner of Cattle, to be enjoyed by Ye Free Citizens

of our beloved City, who shall be proven by Ye Mayor elect for Ye time being of Ye said City, to be entitled to be enrolled." This having been read, the fairies, with their wands, protected the pass; the Mayor then demanded possession, which was refused by the fairies, and the Town Clerk then produced the Lincoln City Commons Act, 1870, and read a section from it showing the power of the Corporation to convert the common into an arboretum upon payment of an annuity of £200 a year to the freemen; after which the Mayor handed a print of the Act to the Queen of the Fairies, who then broke her wand and handed half of it to the Mayor in token of possession (the ancient law bowing to the modern enactment). The band of young ladies and the choir then sang a hymn, which was joined in by the public, and the Mayor formally declared the arboretum open. The Bishop of Lincoln then offered up a short prayer; the bands in attendance played the National Anthem, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

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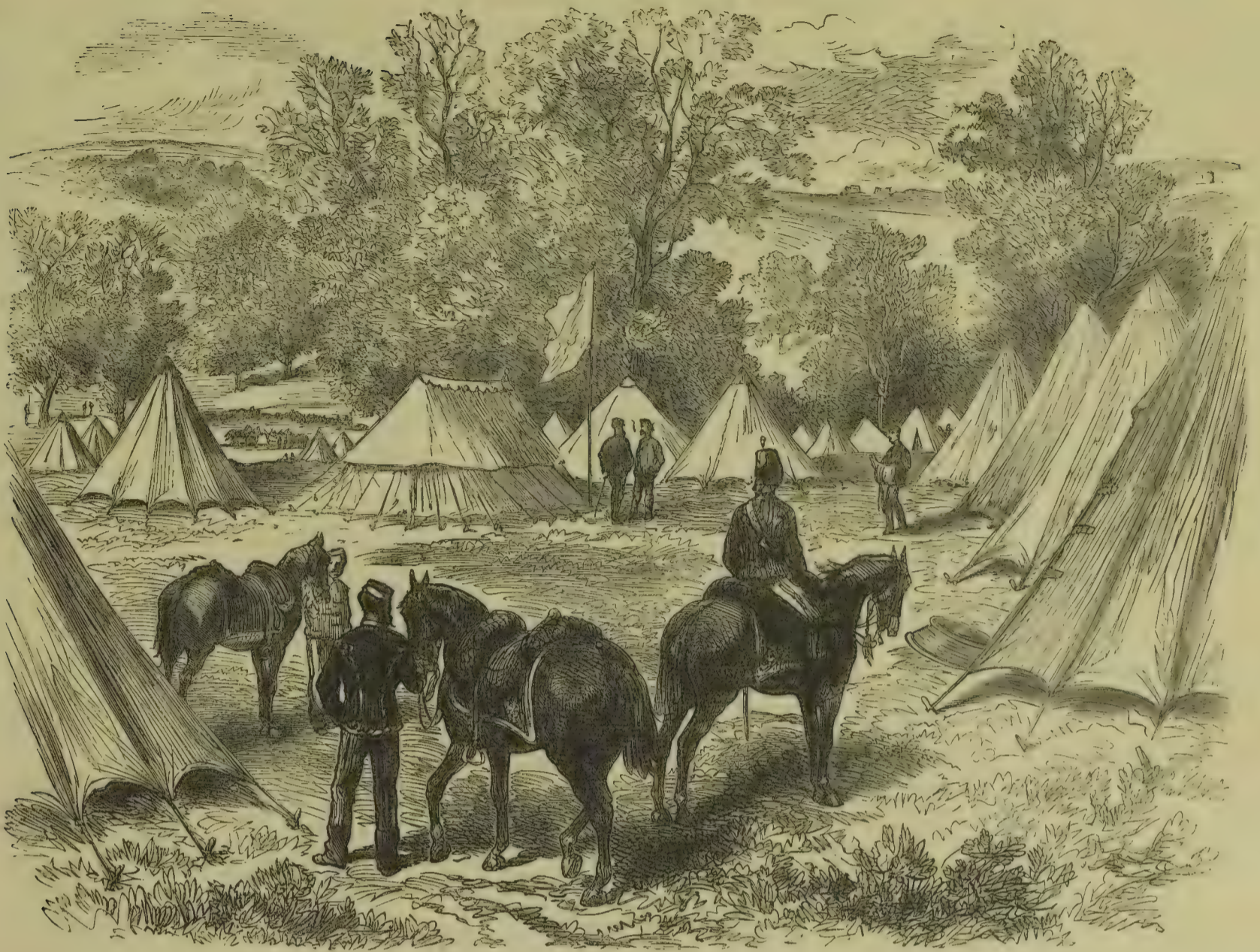
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SEE PAGE 215.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The magistracy may be supposed not to hail with any particular delight the season when the journalist has to look about for topics. Not only are the decisions of the London police courts rather closely inspected in the autumn (and it is right to say that, as a rule, the sentences mingle justice with mercy), but the country papers are overhauled, the doings at sessions are examined, and many a bit of what is called, with distressing iteration, "Justices' justice" is brought into unpleasant light. The process is, on the whole, a useful one; but it is well to remember, in regard to provincial reports of cases, that the story is not infrequently told *ex parte*, and that a good indignant gush turns out, on investigation, to have been the performance of somebody who has been professionally or otherwise interested in the matter. Usually, as has been said above, the metropolitan magistrates do their duty like men of the world. A strange exception has occurred in a case in which Alderman Lawrence, M.P., has let off a fellow convicted of a wanton and savage assault, with a ludicrously light penalty. He appeared to be violently ill-treating a woman, who was crying, and when a gentleman remonstrated the ruffian dashed his fist into the interfeer's face with such brutality as to smash his teeth, and the result will be at least a month's illness, to say nothing of the effects upon the nervous system. For this crime Alderman Lawrence gave the fellow a week's imprisonment with hard labour. Sitting in Parliament during a trying Session must have done demoralising work upon the worthy Alderman's intellects, and it is to be hoped that the recess will render his mind as vigorous as his voice. Meantime, the culprit is imprisoned for seven days and the protector for a month.

A painful case, on the most painful part of which I do not dwell, has illustrated the order of mind of a certain class. A man called Kapp appears to have been engaged to a girl named Mary Clayton, and to have broken off the affair because, being a teetotaler (as the vile slang goes) and in the employ of an "abstaining" mistress, he feared to lose his place if he wedded one who was more rational, and who accepted the good gifts of nature in moderation. He wrote a short letter saying that the girl was to "expect him no more," and added "Dear Mary, I write this with a breaking heart, yours truly. Please let me have the boots and other things (his presents to her) when convenient." Teetotalism may be proud of its representative. Cold water had done its worst on what he called his "breaking heart." The poor girl destroyed herself, and all that can be said is that she escaped Mr. Kapp, and that his broken heart has, it is to be hoped, been healed by the receipt of his boots and other things—material considerations which go a long way with creatures of his kind.

I had to record in this column how "the gallant Johnson" hoaxed the Londoners near their bridge by the grand leap to rescue the person who was in no more danger of being drowned than I am at this writing. No malice could have been felt against him, though he certainly did cause a good deal of noble writing to be wasted. I, for one, was sincerely sorry to see that he had been engaged to try to swim across the Channel, because, assuming that it was really intended that he should endeavour to perform the feat, I considered that a bold swimmer was about to risk his life from over-exhaustion. There was no sense in the attempt, but it afforded an opportunity for a good deal of betting, and one grudges a brave man's life to the bookmakers. However, he gave in when he had done what was really a great thing, though something very far short of what was proposed. As for Leander and Lord Byron ("Mr. Ekenhead" is forgotten, though the poet remembered him), their examples are not to the purpose. Leander had a worthy object in swimming the Hellespont, and Lord Byron knew perfectly well what he was about at most times, and said he did. But if Mr. Johnson had crossed, *cui bono*? A deal of money would have changed hands not so clean as his own after his swim, and there an end. We had much better found a Chair of Natation, and make him the first Professor, and in time we shall have fewer of the miserable accidents which sadden this part of the year.

I read in the *Rock* that the parish of St. George-in-the-East is in difficulty about the supply of coal and gas to the church. Something like £80 a year is wanted, and the "heathen" of the parish (one may fairly call them so) will subscribe only £19. It is disgraceful to them, of course. But one seems to see in a letter alleged to have been sent from the Vicar to the Vestry a suggestion why relations between himself and his parishioners may not be especially affectionate:—"I am afraid that St. George's Church can never be resuscitated, in so far that it is now under a curse, a Divine curse, on account of the horrible and profane riots which occurred in times antecedent to my appointment." We all remember the riots, and that they deserved the Vicar's description. But does the Vicar really believe that a rabble can undo the work of an episcopal consecration, and that riots can bring on a curse that shall have a practical effect upon cheque-books? If the clergy will write such nonsense they have no right to complain that men go somewhere else than to church for sense. A Vicar who knows his duty and how to do it, need make no such complaints. Look at the late Vicar of Islington. That parish had slumbered and slept under the easiest of do-nothing clergy for years. Then came Daniel Wilson. He woke up the parish, and his vestries for a time were riotous enough. But he conquered by force of will, and in a few years, long before he exchanged the bishopric of Islington for that of Calcutta, his own church and some seven or eight more which he had caused to be erected, were crowded, and Islington became a religious head-centre. Daniel Wilson did not talk about "curses," but he went to work with the faith of one who believes he knows how to obtain a "blessing."

Magistrates are the theme of my first paragraph, let them have the last. It is stated that at some sessions at Norwich, on Tuesday, Justice disported herself in a new way. "Some unpleasant feeling arose" between two of the magistrates, who themselves also, like Phineas, "arose and executed judgment," not on offenders, but on one another. Or, rather, one gentleman began by delivering his judgment on his brother, and this sentence was certainly not given with the usual judicial reticence, seeing that he characterised the other as "a foolish old man." Justice Shallow himself would not have borne this, and Justice Dogberry, we may recollect, on similar provocation, burst out, "Dost thou not suspect my years? dost thou not suspect my place?" But the elderly justice in question is stated to have wasted no time on words. He struck the exponent of his alleged age and folly. Then the "beaks" closed, and "the pair ultimately rolled on the floor together." Had the Chairman been equal to the occasion, he would (supposing the report to be accurate) have first directed that the antagonists should be picked up, and next that they should be placed in the dock before him, where they should have been treated to some remarks on assault and contempt of Court; and unless this was done, the next Hodge and Giles who fight will have a good plea in extenuation of punishment.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

During the last Session of Parliament a bill was passed for improving the communication between France and England by deepening the ports of Newhaven and Dieppe and by establishing steam-vessels like those at Holyhead, which would be able to enter and leave the deepened harbours at all times of tide. The distance between London and Paris, via Newhaven and Dieppe, is very considerably shorter than the distance via Dover and Calais or Folkestone and Boulogne. But the proportion of sea mileage is greater, and hence, with small and imperfect steamers on all the routes, that which presented the least length of sea voyaging was naturally esteemed the most eligible. The introduction of large and swift steamers, however, materially affects this comparison. Large vessels have little heaving or oscillating motion, and passengers by them will suffer little from sea-sickness, while the ample space provided for walking about and the accommodation afforded for lying down will contribute to the comfort of the journey and lessen its monotony. Under these circumstances, the Newhaven and Dieppe route recovers much of the precedence resulting from its greater directness; and even if steam-vessels of the class now proposed to be established on the Newhaven line were to be placed upon the Dover passage, the journey between London and Paris would be performed, it is reckoned, in sixteen minutes less time via Newhaven and Dieppe than via Dover and Calais. We believe that the new vessels will be built by Messrs. Samuda, with engines by Messrs. Penn and Sons. The speed will be twenty-one miles an hour, and the actual power of the engines of each passenger-vessel will be about 5000-horses. There can be no doubt, we suppose, that the improved link of sea communication will add very materially to the traffic of the London and Brighton and Western of France Railways, the through traffic between France and England being still quite undeveloped and requiring only such facilities as science can now afford to nurse it into imposing grandeur.

The preservation of milk by boracic acid has been experimented upon by M. A. Hirschberg, who has found that when a dram of boracic acid is dissolved in a quart of new milk, only a very faint acid reaction occurs in ninety-six hours. After 120 hours, only a film of cream had separated.

The Fairlie engine, so persistently lauded by complaisant critics in some of the scientific journals in this country, has lately been tested on the Great Luxembourg Railway, and has been reported upon by Mr. F. J. J. Birckel, who records a succession of disasters. On July 2 the Fairlie engine, "Fenton" left Namur, drawing a train weighing 408 tons. Only one injector could be got to work, but the other kept the boiler supplied with water. At Nannines the middle axle of the rear bogie had so heated that it was necessary to cool it with water, as also was the case with the middle pin of one of the coupling rods. Between Nannines and Assesses, the other injector refused to work; and Mr. Kitson, who was driving the engine, ordered the fire to be dropped to prevent it burning the firebox, when the train necessarily came to a stand, and a portion of it had to be taken in tow by another engine. When steam was again got up, the Fairlie engine ran on to Assesses and awaited there the other portion of the train. In running between Assesses and Arlon, the Fairlie engine lost the discharge-plug of the water-tank, which loss was discovered after the injector had again refused to work and the engine had lost nearly all her water. It was then necessary to shunt the train at the nearest station, to draw the fire, and to tow the Fairlie engine by the pilot engine accompanying the train. In that state the "Fenton" reached Arlon towards midnight. Mr. Birckel discusses the structural peculiarities of the Fairlie engine in his report, and points out numerous gross defects to which the unsatisfactory performance is in a great measure attributable; but we have not space to enumerate these. On the whole, his estimate of the merits of this engine agrees with that which we have already recorded.

To prevent solutions of gum from becoming mouldy it has been found sufficient to add a few drops of sulphuric acid. A little alum added to the solution has the same effect.

It is uncertain whether the presence of the other constituents of indigo besides the blue colouring-matter does not render the estimation of strength by the oxidation process incorrect, and Lowenthal considers that more reliable results are to be obtained by ascertaining the quantity of ashes. In good indigo the ash is not more than 4½ per cent, whereas in some specimens of bad it amounts to 29 per cent.

The *Journal of the Franklin Institute* for July describes a new process for producing engraved surfaces in metal by photography. A pure silver surface is exposed to the action of iodic acid, and a film of iodide of silver is thus obtained. The plate is then exposed in the camera, and is next submitted to the action of an electrolytic battery. The copper only attaches itself to those portions of the plate which have been rendered conductors of electricity by the action of the light, and a well-defined image in copper is thus obtained. The plate is next dried, and etching-solution poured over it, composed of sulphuric acid and nitrate of potash. This attacks the shadows or exposed portions of the silver plate, while the copper parts are not affected. After etching to the required depth, the copper may be removed by aqua regia, leaving a finely-etched image on the silver plate. It seems to us that it would be advantageous in this process to gild the copper before pouring on the etching-liquid, as its action on the protuberant parts would thus be better resisted.

The *Monthly Microscopical Journal* contains a report of a lecture delivered by Dr. Sanderson before the Pathological Society, showing the connection between pyæmia, or blood-poisoning, and bacteria, and proving, in fact, that blood-poisoning was caused by the presence of bacteria produced within the body. The experiments made by Dr. Sanderson we have not space here to describe. But the conviction is extending that most diseases are produced by low organisms, animal or vegetable.

M. Bolestra attributes the action of miasmata in the production of intermittent fevers and various other ailments to the existence of spores floating in the air, and which have been found in Rome, wafted from the Pontine Marshes. He finds the water of those marshes and of other malarious regions invariably to contain, along with the common infusoria, a minute algaoid vegetation, with an abundance of greenish-yellow spores one thousandth of a millimetre in diameter. It floats upon the water, giving an iridescent film.

Professor Magnus, at Berlin, has recently been showing the combustibility of iron, by exposing the brush of iron filings at the end of a magnetised bar to the flame of a lamp. If the oxide of iron be reduced to a fine porous sponge of metallic iron by passing over it a current of hot hydrogen, the sponge will take fire spontaneously if allowed to fall through the air.

At the late meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers at Liverpool, one of the works inspected was Messrs. Hutchinson's alkali-works at Widnes, where one of the processes carried on is the manufacture of bleaching-powder, the chlorine being generated by the decomposition of the vapour of hydrochloric acid by passing it over a heated

mass of bricks saturated with a solution of sulphate of copper, as lately described by us. This process, known as Deacon's process, is likely to prove of great value, as it utilises a waste material, and will thus enable bleaching-powder to be produced at a less cost.

Dormoy's rotatory rabble, which we lately described as having been used for puddling in some ironworks, especially in Austria, has also been employed with success in the production of carbonate of soda for soapworks. To produce the carbonate of soda, three parts of sulphate of soda, three parts and a half of limestone, and two parts of small coal are roasted together on a furnace-hearth, with continual stirring; and Dormoy's rabble is found to accomplish the stirring effectually, with a small expenditure of manual labour.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Euphrates Valley Railway has presented its report. But this report is of little practical value, partly from the confessed partisanship of some of the members of the Committee in favour of a particular scheme, and partly from the imperfect instruction given to the Committee on its nomination, which, instead of being an instruction to inquire into the most feasible and beneficial scheme for establishing railway communication between Europe and India, was merely an instruction "to examine and report upon the whole subject of railway communication between the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and the Persian Gulf." Why the Persian Gulf? That is not in India. A railway carried thither would not enable railway communication to be established between the European and Indian lines; but, on the contrary, would constitute a terminus unprofitable in itself, and whence the railway could not be continued to India without passing through a sterile, lawless, and mountainous region, which it would be utterly unwise to touch. One cardinal principle in any project for connecting the European and Indian railway systems is that the line shall pass through Constantinople, and thence it must proceed to the Punjab by the smoothest, shortest, and best-peopled route. One route would follow the present high road from Constantinople to Erzerum, Tabreez, Teheran, and Herat to Moulton. Another route would be from Constantinople to Diarbekir, and thence down the valley of the Tigris, through the Kermanshah Pass, or another pass fifteen miles to the south of it, and thence to Hamadan or Ispahan, and on to Herat as before. A third route, which is that favoured by the Turkish Government, is from Constantinople to Afium Kara Hissar, thence to the southward of Cesarea to Samosata and either down the valley of the Tigris or up the eastern branch of the Euphrates to Khoi Teheran and Herat. This last line, however, would pass through a disquiet country much infested by the Kurds. Before, however, anyone could pretend to form a judgment as to the particular line which should be selected, a careful survey of the alternative routes would have to be made. But thus much can at least now be predicted, that a railway, to be of international service, should start from the shores neither of the Black Sea nor Mediterranean, but from Constantinople, and should not debouch upon the Persian Gulf, but upon the Punjab. It should also connect the capitals of Turkey and Persia with one another and with the important entrepôt of Herat, what may be defined to be the gate of India. Men like Sir Henry Rawlinson are quite able to keep the Government right upon this subject, whereas they are sure to be misled if they permit themselves to be influenced by the brawling agitation respecting the Euphrates route which has long been maintained, and which, from the terms of the motion appointing the Committee appears to shun searching inquiry, or comparison with other routes which can be shown to be far more advantageous.

An extensive landslip has occurred on Lochlomond side, making the mail road to Inverary impassable for five miles.

The prize essay which gained the Royal Artillery Institution gold medal for 1872 has been issued to the members. It is by Lieutenant E. H. H. Collen, R.A., and the subject is "The Establishment and Organisation of an Arsenal."

In Edinburgh, last week, before Sheriff Hamilton, as commissioner appointed by the "Mixed Commission on British and American Claims, under the twelfth article of the Treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871," several witnesses were examined for Messrs. Laurie, Sons, and Co., with reference to a claim of about £30,000, at their instance, against the United States Government. The claim arose out of a large quantity of tobacco stored in several public warehouses in Richmond, which took fire during the American civil war.

The list of the successful candidates at the Oxford local examinations, which were held at the various centres in May, have been issued by the Oxford Delegacy. The total number of candidates examined was 1582, of whom 1102 were juniors and 460 seniors. These numbers included 177 girls—123 seniors and 54 juniors. The number of junior candidates who passed was 546, of whom 52 were placed in the first division, 95 in the second division, and 399 in the third division. The number of senior candidates who satisfied the examiners and obtained the title of Associate in Arts is 267, of whom 20 were placed in the first division, and 41 in the second.

Mr. Lowe was yesterday week presented with the freedom of Wick. In a speech which he made returning thanks for the honour done him, the right hon. gentleman stated that he regarded the course taken by the Corporation as a testimonial to the services of his colleagues as well as to himself; and he claimed for the Cabinet the credit of having fulfilled the pledges it had made on the occasion of its formation. Referring to the Scottish Education Act, he expressed his conviction that the measure was one of the best for that country that had ever been passed. The freedom of Kirkwall was presented to Mr. Lowe on Saturday. He visited the town with Mr. Pender, M.P., and Lord John Hay. The party were shown the cathedral and other objects of interest. In the afternoon the members of the Council and others took luncheon on board Mr. Pender's yacht, which in the evening sailed for Skye.

Damage to the amount of £30,000 was done by a fire which occurred, yesterday week, at the Frankfort Mill, Rochdale, belonging to the Littleborough Co-operative Spinning Company.—There was a serious fire, yesterday week, in the warehouse of Messrs. Brocklebank, on the New Quay, Liverpool. The warehouse and its contents were destroyed. The *Liverpool Mercury* says the property destroyed consisted of about 5000 bales of jute, 2000 bags of rice, 200 bags of cotton, from 6000 to 10,000 hides, and about 30 bales of cotton—the whole of the estimated value of £25,000, irrespective of the value of the building.—The extensive goods warehouses of the North-Eastern Railway Company at Leeds, together with vast quantities of miscellaneous merchandise and some rolling stock, were destroyed by fire on Saturday last.—On Monday night a fire broke out in the Kentish Town railway station, Prince of Wales-road. Fourteen engines of the metropolitan brigade were taken to the place and set to work, but no impression could be made on the fire until the premises were almost destroyed.—At the same time a fire occurred at the Clapham-road Library.

Archæology of the Month.

This year's Archæological Congresses have proved very successful. The British Archæological met at Wolverhampton. The "Danish Cross" was disputed, Mr. Gordon Hills considering it a Christian cross, sculptured in the twelfth century, while Mr. G. Godwin maintained that the *entasis* proved its earlier origin by at least two centuries. Mr. E. Roberts agreed with Mr. Hills, but suggested that the sculptures might have been incised in an earlier column, the capital and mouldings showing signs of Late Norman or transitional feeling, while the baluster shape of the shaft indicated a previous date. In a paper by Mr. Burgess "On the British Remains in the Forest of Arden," it was incidentally stated that this Staffordshire forest is that in which Shakespeare laid his scene, and not a Continental Arden. Mr. J. S. Phené read a paper "On the Similarity of Design in Early and Continental Constructions." Both these papers tend to show, as was remarked in the subsequent discussion, how universal must have been the intercommunication in prehistoric times. An interesting inquiry made by local antiquaries as to the etymology of Wolverton and Wolverhampton was, apparently to their satisfaction, set at rest by the Rev. W. Barnes, who stated that in "Wolverhampton" we have *TON*, the Saxon *tun* or farmstead, and *HAM*, a hemmed ground, often a British or other earthwork. The "ham" has become "hamp" before the hard "t." "Wolver" may be the worn shape of Wulfrun (Wolfeham), a good Saxon lady, who is said to have founded the church and convent about the end of the tenth century; so Wulfrun-ham-tun is "the farmstead of Wulfrun's home (or inclosure)." Wolverton was probably another "tun" belonging to Wulfrun, but not inclosed. The excursions included Lichfield, which Professor Willis had already exhausted. Uttoxeter, being untouched, was more fruitful. Wall, the Etocetum of the Romans, led to subscriptions being raised for systematic excavations. Dudley Castle received more attention than hitherto from Mr. Roberts.

The Royal Archæological Institute met at Southampton. The Bargate, the site of the walls, and the old Water-Gate were inspected. Romsey and Porchester were visited; with Broadlands, Lord Palmerston's seat. At Porchester the present quadrangular fortress is Norman, upon the old Roman works, and the keep has two massive Norman towers. At Romsey the results of recent excavations were exhibited. Next day there was an excursion through the New Forest to Christchurch, where the priory church is said to have been founded on the site of a Roman temple. Winchester Cathedral and other objects of interest in the city were inspected. Silchester, which derives its name from the Saxon "Sil," great or best, and the Roman word "castrum," has the largest area of the Roman fortifications, and was next visited. Mr. Joyce conducted his followers to the amphitheatre outside the city, and expounded its dimensions and special characteristics. The party then returned to the East Gate, and a direction south-west was taken to the South Gate of the city, from which a good general view of the inclosure was obtained. Along the whole distance the walls are more or less perfect. Their original dimensions seem to have been about 16 ft. high by 9 ft. in thickness, arranged in massive "footings," and courses of large flints set in a rough, herring-bone fashion, with layers of stone slabs as bonding-courses, at intervals of about 2 ft. The whole circuit of the walls is rather more than a mile and a half. Again at the East Gate, Mr. Joyce showed the very sill on which the massive gate itself used to turn, and which had been discovered within the last few months by the Ordnance Surveyors. The entrance was 28 ft. wide, and on one side was seen the foundation of a semicircular tower which buttressed the curtain wall, and within the entrance were shown the foundations of two guard-rooms. Mr. Joyce passed round frames and cases in which some of the coins that had been found were displayed; and the legionary "Eagle," which had been found in the "Treasury" of the Forum, under a thick layer of wood ashes. Mr. Joyce pointed out the course of the excavations of the streets of houses, and conducted the party to the more remarkable of the remains. Several of the hypocausts are in an almost perfect condition, and singular in form. The spot where a strong box had been found embedded in the earth for security was pointed out, and the massive iron hinges and fastenings once attached to it were shown. No remains earlier than the Roman period have been found, although the place was certainly the "Caer Segont" of the Britons. The great glory of this disinterred Roman city is, however, the Forum. This is one of the noblest in Europe—"finer than anything existing, even in Italy," says Mr. Joyce, who spent last winter there. The divisions between the Forum and the Basilica were shown to be plainly marked by a wall running right across; and the shops of the various traders were pointed out as those spoken of in his lecture on the previous day; and the divisions into halls and rooms of the portion devoted to the administration of justice were all plainly evident by the aid of the lucid explanations of the lecturer. The party then bade adieu to Silchester and visited the remains of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost at Basingstoke, round which Dr. Millard collected the members. The establishment was founded by license from Henry VIII. to Lord Sandes, authorising him to establish a "Brotherhood of the Holy Ghost," who were to be without vows, and whose chief duties were the education of the youth of the town. It was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI., and the chapel is said to have supplied shelter to the Parliamentarians in the siege of Basing House, and the lead of its roof to have been used for bullets by them. There seem to be evidences of the influence of Italian art in some of the ruins of this highly-decorated chapel, and Dr. Millard agreeably surprised his hearers by telling of the discovery of some of the richly-painted glass which once filled its windows, and which had been packed away at Mottisfont Abbey, close by, and lately placed in a window of Basingstoke Church. To this church the members then repaired, and its main features of interest were pointed out by Dr. Millard. After lunch in the Townhall the party took their way to Old Basing Church and the ruins of Basing House.

The Kent Archæological Society met at Faversham and inspected the church, the Elizabethan Grammar School, and the Abbey ruins. In the evening the Rev. C. E. Donne read a paper on "The Tragic Story of Arden of Faversham." Among the places in the neighbourhood visited was the ruined church of Stone, which is specially noticeable from the fact that it is of the Roman-Britannic period, and is almost the only place of the kind in England where any part of the building is held to be undoubtedly of Roman origin.

The Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society has met. The visit to the Abbey of St. Benet was one of the most pleasant features in the day's excursion. On their way from Ludham to the ruins of the Abbey of St. Benet at the Holm the members visited Ludham Hall, the site of the grange of the abbey. The party next proceeded down the marshes to the ruins of the abbey gate-house. A paper was here read by the Rev. C. R. Manning, from Taylor's "Index Monasticus," which summarised all that is known about the rise and fall of the abbey, the site of which was pointed out.

The Essex Archæological Society met at Maldon, whence

excursions were made. The old Church of All Saints was described by the Rev. E. R. Harwood, with the ancient town itself. Afterwards the churches in the town, Dr. Plume's Library, the site of Woodham Walter Hall, Danbury, Little Baddow, and the priory Church of Hatfield Peverel were visited.

The Sheffield Architectural and Archæological Society recently made an excursion to Hardwick and Bolsover. At Hardwick Hall the Rev. J. Stacey, president of the society, read a paper on the history of Hardwick and the career of the famous builder of the hall, Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury. On the way to Bolsover a short digression was made to see the curious old Norman church at Ault Hucknall. At Bolsover the church was first visited, and then the castle.

The ancient Church of St. Michael's, Warwick, which is now used as a blacksmith's shop, is to be restored as a testimonial to the Rev. J. Boudier, now resigning St. Mary's, at the age of ninety, after sixty years' service as Vicar.

The chancel of the ancient but small parish church of Little Wigborough, Essex, has lately been restored by the governors of the Charterhouse (patrons of the living). The restoration of the nave is contemplated as soon as funds can be raised to enable the work to be recommenced.

It is stated, in a communication to the *Times*, that during the last few years upon the ancient priory church of Dunstable has been expended about £8000. A further sum of £3000 is needed to thoroughly restore the church, and the necessary work is now being done. It is hoped that lovers of the Church of England will assist the town of Dunstable, which, though small, has already done so much, so willingly and so well. Dean Stanley recently preached here on behalf of the fund for the restoration. Within the walls of the Dunstable Priory Church Cranmer pronounced the memorable sentence of divorce between Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon. The south aisle is now as fine a specimen of Norman work as is to be found in the kingdom, and the new oak roof is worth a visit to Dunstable to see.

Another grand old abbey church, that of Dorchester, puts in a plea for restoration. The work has been going on for the last thirty years; £10,000 has been spent, and a sum of about £2000 more is required to complete it. Since the incumbency of the Rev. W. Macfarlane, during the last fourteen years, the greater part of the outlay has been borne by himself and family. The south-aisle roof and the groining of the two eastern chapels remain to be completed. A portion of this is now in hand, under the direction of Sir G. G. Scott. The restoration of Portisham church, near Dorchester, now in progress, has disclosed some very interesting mural paintings. Those on the north wall seem to be of the same date as the main building of the church, about the middle of the fourteenth century, when the old Norman church was partly destroyed and partly built into the present structure. There is a curious rood-screen, with stone steps ascending to the rood-loft, and there are hagioscopes to both the north and south aisles.

Sir John Lubbock will bring into Parliament, next Session, a National Monuments Bill, based upon the information afforded by the learned societies of the three kingdoms, so that the measure may be looked for with reliance upon its value.

The completion of the new tower of St. Luke's, Bedford, has been celebrated by a tea-meeting, at which the Rev. Dr. Doudney presided, and spoke of the readiness with which the cost of the building had been met by the parishioners and other friends. The parish was a poor one, and yet, notwithstanding the many calls which had been made on the inhabitants for money, they gave very heartily and freely to the fund for providing a tower to St. Luke's Church. The cost of building the tower was about £640, and the total amount contributed to the fund was £630.

We regret to hear of the inadequacy of the Church of St. Martin, at Dorking, to meet the requirements of the parish, with its ill-contrived gallery and pews. Some five-and-thirty years ago the church was in part rebuilt, but of poor design, as grave Mr. Brayley says, with "little to recommend it in respect to architectural beauty," and much of the old material was used up in the walls. The cost of the edifice was upwards of £9000. Dorking is a wealthy place, and funds are being raised for rebuilding the church. Mr. Cubitt, M.P., has munificently headed the subscription with £2000. About £6000 are required, and nearly the whole sum has been promised, and the demolition of the church will shortly be commenced.

The largest and most important of the fragments of the carved columns dug up by Mr. Wood at a depth of 23 ft., on the supposed site of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, has been set up in the Græco-Roman Room at the British Museum. It measures about 6 ft. in height and 18½ ft. in circumference, and is supposed to have formed portion of the first drum of one of the thirty-six Ionic carved columns which, with ninety-one others, supported and adorned the edifice. Portions of the base and capital of the column were also found close by. On the side of the drum, which has sustained comparatively slight injury, there are five figures of considerable beauty, but all more or less mutilated. Of only two of these can the identity be determined—namely, the figures of Mercury and Victory. The former is perfect, with the exception of the face, which is slightly mutilated.

Recently, in taking down the kitchen of the Charterhouse, which dates back to the time of Sir William Manny, the following articles, found in a disused sewer beneath the foundation of the chimney, are thus described in the *City Press*:—"A Roman thimble in copper, two fragments of Roman pottery, portions of flagons with handles, small head in alabaster, the features and head-dress, cap with turned-up brim and conical top, resembling those of King Thothmes in the Egyptian Gallery of the British Museum; two decorated spandrels, so perfect that even the marks of the tool remain on the head of an animal, period fourteenth century, and a portion of moulding, the flutings filled in with colours. The architectural remains are supposed to have belonged to the Monastery of St. John of Jerusalem. It is conjectured by some that the head formed part of a statuette which might have been brought to England by one of the Templars on his return from the East; but others doubt its Egyptian origin, and believe it to have come originally from India." We were shown this relic some years since by the late Archdeacon Hale.

The excavations in search of antiquities in Moab, by Mr. Shapira, are very successful: about 600 objects, in earthenware jars, lamps, figures of men and animals, inscribed slabs, &c., says the *Athenæum*, have been lodged in Jerusalem. One of the most striking objects is the figure of a calf, nearly life-size, sitting, with a hole in the back, apparently to burn incense in. Also from Moab is a square of an inscription, of hieroglyphic character, representing birds, scorpions, fishes, a four-footed animal, swords, &c. It is reported that nearly one hundred are employed in Moab digging for antiquities.

The occupier of the farm near Stonehenge was, a few days ago, stated to be ploughing up the well-known "Cursus;" but Sir Edward Antrobus writes to say, "less than an acre sown with grass-seeds will restore the original line of the 'Cursus' to its primitive state."

The Cambrian Archæological Association opened its congress at Brecon on Monday—Sir J. B. Bailey, M.P., president.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Inland Revenue challenge cup has again changed hands, and is now held by a team from which it will not prove an easy matter to wrest it. In the last contest the London Scottish disputed the possession of the cup with a Surrey team, and won it; they were, however, soon challenged by the thirteenth (St. Martin's) company of the Queen's (Westminster), and the contest came off at the range of the Scottish, at Wimbledon, on the 19th inst. The Queen's won by 61 points, the totals standing thus:—Queen's, 353; Scottish, 292.

The annual regimental prize contest of the 3rd City of London Rifle Volunteers has been brought to a close, having commenced on Saturday last, at the new City ranges at Rainham, Essex. About 300 members competed for a long and valuable list of prizes. The following are the results of the principal competitions:—The Napier challenge cup, presented by General Lord Napier of Magdala, hon. Colonel, after a close contest between M and I companies, was won by the former. Besides the cup, a prize of £2 and the Napier badge were awarded to the winning squad, which consists of Assistant Sergeant-Major Ratty, Sergeant Peter, and Private White. £1 was also awarded to each man of the second squad. The second stage in the competition, among the ten members who made the highest scores in the first stage, was shot for, and the prize, a silver cup, value 5 gs., presented by Colonel Laurie, was won by Private Southall. The next contest was among the officers for a handsome challenge cup, presented by Captain Hayne, of the 13th Hussars, won by Lieutenant Browne. The third competition for the battalion prizes brought out a large number of competitors. The prizes were of the value of upwards of £60, and were presented by several of the City companies and the ward of Farringdon Without. The winners were as follow:—First prize, Colour-Sergeant Clifford; second prize, Private Walsh; third prize, Lieutenant Jephson; fourth prize, Assistant Sergeant-Major Ratty; fifth prize, Private Sarrell; and sixth prize, Sergeant Nicholas. The remaining prizes were won by Privates Brown, Briggs, and Southall, Sergeants Peter and Langdon, Private Wood, Colour-Sergeant Goode, Privates Briggs, Thorne, and Tanner, Sergeant Phillips, Privates Grove, Brookes, Dyson, Crapnell, Wightman, Hare, and Marley, and Quartermaster Dunn. A contest for members who had never won a prize followed. The prizes, value 8 gs., were won by Corporal Tompkins, Privates White, Higgins, and Arnold, Colour-Sergeant Havell, Privates Usher and Webster, Corporal Pace, Colour-Sergeant Mason, and Private Milne. The meeting finished with a consolation series for prizes value £4.

The annual prize-shooting in connection with the Essex Rifle Association began at Dunmow on Tuesday week. The Essex challenge shield, presented for annual competition by Major O. E. Coope, 3rd Essex Administrative Battalion, was competed for by the 2nd (Grays) Artillery, the 5th Essex (Plaistow), the 1st Essex Administrative Battalion, the 3rd Essex Administrative Battalion, and the 9th Essex (Silvertown). The 3rd Battalion won the shield with a total of 429 points, or 78 more than last year, and the 1st Battalion was second in the competition.

A great rifle meeting was held on Brighton Downs, on Saturday, and was attended by most of the best shots in the kingdom, including several who were in the Queen's sixty at Wimbledon this year. It was the largest and most important gathering which has been held since the National Rifle Association's meeting, and proved an unqualified success. The preliminary contests commenced on Friday, but the contests at long ranges were not shot through until Saturday. The prizes, 150 in number, were divided into four series; but the total sum to be shot for (£850) had to be reduced, owing to insufficient entries to cover the expenses. The silver cup, for the highest aggregate score, was won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Miller, of the 21st Hants, and twenty prizes were awarded for the next best scores. Besides the above, shooting at pool-targets was actively carried on on both days, and several sweepstakes were shot for.

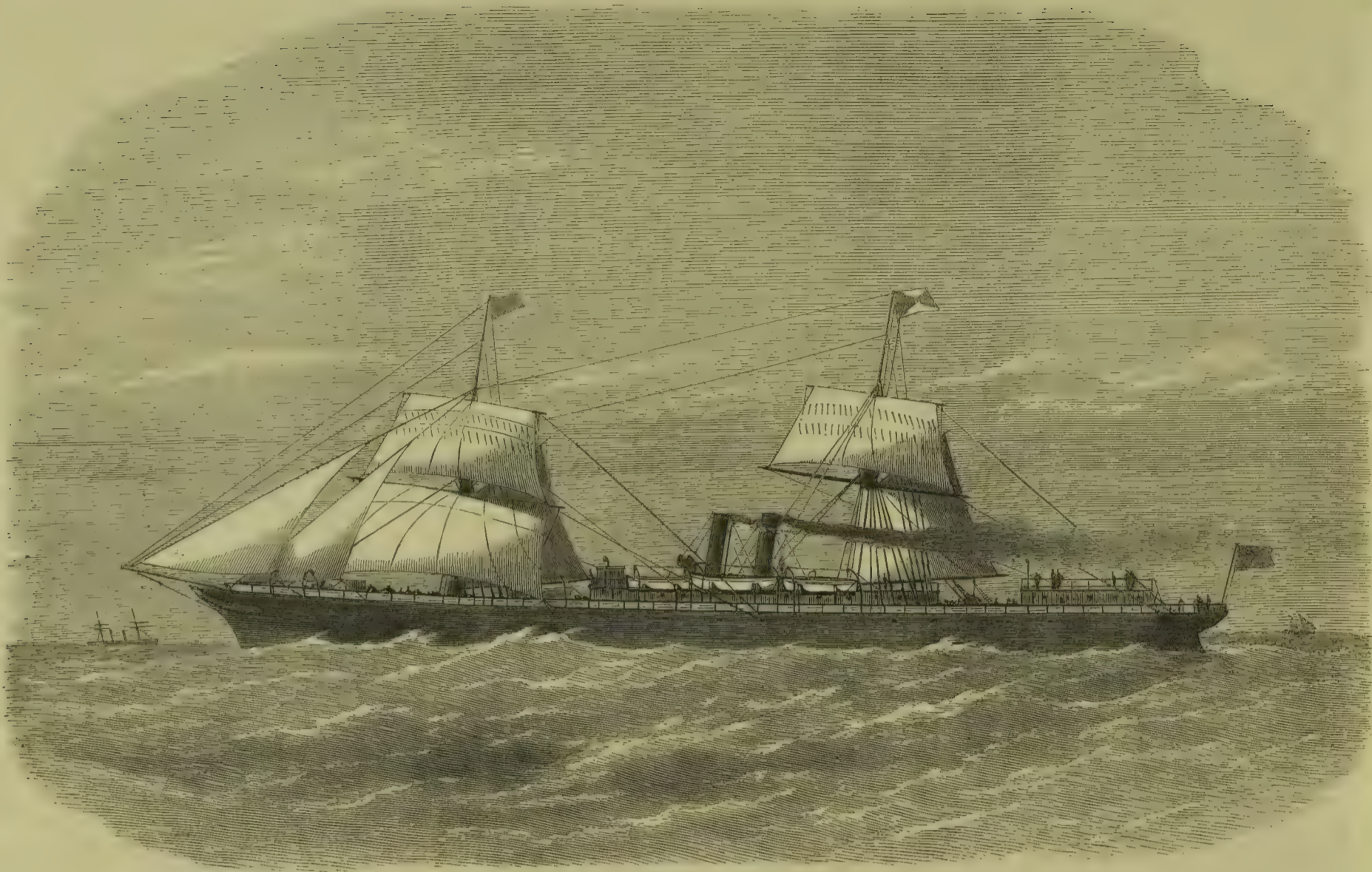
It is seldom that volunteers are beaten in the use of the Snider by the regulars; but a few days since the 5th Surrey Rifles sustained a defeat at their hands. The match was held at the Reigate range, and was between ten selected representatives of the Surrey corps and ten staff sergeants of the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards. The Guards won the match, which was most closely contested at each range, by two points.

The 3rd Battalion of Somerset Volunteers went into camp for five days at Rookham, near the cathedral city of Wells, on Tuesday. The corps represented are the Frome, Wells, Shepton Mallet, Bruton and Castle Cary, Baltonsborough, Burnham, and Weston-super-Mare.

There was a review of the principal volunteer corps in the county of Durham on Monday afternoon. It was held in Lambton Park, near Chester-le-Street, upon the grounds of the Earl of Durham, the Lord Lieutenant of the county. Major-General Lysons, C.B., was in command of the field. At the close of the day Major-General Lysons addressed the officers in command. He said that it had afforded him great pleasure to have the opportunity of seeing the volunteers of the north. He had had considerable experience of the volunteers of the south since their earliest days, and he was happy to say that he found those of the north quite equal to those of the south and metropolitan corps. They had practically gone through all the movements that he intended them to perform, and the whole programme had been completed without any deviation. They were handy, showed good spirits, and did their best.

The fourth annual prize-meeting of the 1st Mid-Lothian Rifle Volunteers took place at the Seaford ranges last Saturday. The number of competitors was far greater than in past years. This may also be said of the number of prizes, the total amount of these being £100, in addition to the regimental plate, of 100 gs. value, which was presented to the regiment by Mr. Macfie, M.P. for the Leith Burghs. This year it has been carried off by Private A. F. Paterson. The Colonel's gold challenge medal was won by Private R. Luke.

It has been suggested to present the Earl of Essex with a testimonial, in consideration of his kindness in allowing the people of Watford and the neighbourhood to enjoy unmolested the whole range of his beautiful park. In respect to such a proceeding his Lordship writes:—"In my opinion the practice so common of late years (to the extent of becoming a positive nuisance) of getting up a testimonial to anyone simply because he has conducted himself decently (not always the case) and done his duty, is strongly to be deprecated, as leading to the inference that doing one's duty is of such rare occurrence that it requires a reward. If a man does his duty so far as he can to the public, and is kind and friendly to his neighbours, he will assuredly possess their esteem, without requiring a testimonial to prove it; and if not, he has no right to it." Cassiobury Park is very much frequented by the inhabitants of the parishes surrounding it, and his Lordship adds, "Long and much may they so enjoy it, if only they will refrain from wilful mischief."



THE NEW SCREW-STEAMER JAPAN, FOR THE SUEZ CANAL TRADE TO INDIA AND CHINA.
SEE PAGE 216.



THE BELFAST RIOTS: WRECKING SHOPS AND PLUNDERING SPIRIT STORES.
SEE PAGE 216.



LEAVING THE PORT OF LONDON.
SEE PAGE 216.

NEW BOOKS.

A very short time, which might otherwise be worse occupied, will suffice for the perusal of *The Retention of India*, by Alexander Halliday (Tinsley Brothers). The author discourses with such exceeding brevity that his wit ought to be prodigious about "modern nationalities," about the "diverse population of India," about "Mogul Emperors," about "British confidence," about "the consequences of revolution in India," about "native opinion and native states," about "native character," and about other matters too numerous to mention. His remarks are sometimes more than enough to provoke a smile. "Numbers of well-meaning persons," he says, "with no practical knowledge of the subject, are constantly descending on the necessity of governing India for the good of the people." One might suppose from this remark that the author considers the welfare of the Indian natives to be of no account at all; but it is doubtful whether he would go quite so far as this. He is, however, evidently of opinion that kind treatment is of secondary importance, and that what we have principally to do is to keep the sword well sharpened, the gunpowder dry, the shot ready, and the heart pretty hard. After this it is not surprising to find that he would be inclined to describe the behaviour of Europeans (English) towards the natives as gentle almost to a fault. Some of his remarks are so true that cantankerousness itself could hardly gainsay them; as, for instance, when he asserts that "there are many imperfections in our rule in India." Indeed, a similar observation might be made with respect to our own and other Governments nearer home. It would not, at the first blush, seem likely that the author, if the small compass of his work be taken into consideration, could manage so to handle his subject as to touch upon the famous "march of General Sherman" (of American and world-wide reputation), "the march to Balaklava," the "expedition to Abyssinia," the "march of the French army under M'Mahon, in 1870, from Châlons towards the Belgian frontier," and the "Invasion of Great Britain;" but it is astonishing what may be done by a discursive author, especially if he will neglect the point to which the title of his book might seem to direct the reader's attention. How "the retention of India" is to be accomplished is the question which one would expect to be discussed in all its bearings; but, though hints are certainly vouchsafed, it cannot be said that the solution of the problem has been worked out thoroughly, so that all the steps of the process may be examined and the correctness of the answer tested.

It will be well to bear in mind that the little word "mainly" appears upon the titlepage of *Under the Sun*, by George Augustus Sala (Tinsley Brothers). The big volume contains a collection of "essays mainly written in hot countries;" but some of them, and those not the least brilliant and amusing (all, by-the-way, being brilliant and amusing), were written under atmospheric and other circumstances having no connection with hot countries and having about them nothing sunny except what is supplied by the author's imagination and style. About himself the author is frankly and entertainingly garrulous. It appears that the first necessity of life to him is warmth; that he hates work; and that, often as he has been complimented upon his industry, he never sits down to his toil without tears in his eyes, and never rises up at the conclusion of it without a sense, if not a yell, of exultation. In all three respects he would probably find many, and he would certainly find one, of his fraternity to fully indorse his sentiments. His manner of filling any amount of paper must by this time be very generally known. Give him a very mustard-seed of a subject, and his fruitful fancy, assisted by the manure of a wonderful memory or of a well-stocked notebook, will, in as short a period as was required for the growth of Jonah's gourd, produce for you an overshadowing tree of discursive literature. Moreover, he touches nothing which he does not adorn; and, if the adornment be sometimes little better than the tinsel of the stage or the paint and feathers of a Red Indian in full dress, it is also sometimes as neat, and fresh, and graceful as the dress in which Nature arrays her lilies. It is true that he gives you the idea of being most at home amidst the smoke of cigars and the clink of glasses, or when he is half-tragically and half-comically drawing caricatures of misery; but there are occasional flashes which reveal a cultivated mind and an exquisite taste. It may be safely asserted that there is scarcely a page of his volume which does not contain a bright thought, a humorous touch, a quaint expression, a laughable hit, a grotesque image, a pat anecdote, a curious illustration, a clever sentence, or a smart saying—indeed, there may be too much piquancy for some palates. The book, in fact, should be divided after the manner of a medicine-bottle, and the contents taken in doses, with a considerable interval between each. In that way the mixture is pretty certain to do good; but if it be taken all at once, or in large quantities, it may possibly produce nausea. Let it be treated according to Mrs. Gamp's invariable practice—let readers place it "on the chimney-piece" and take a little when they feel "so disposed," and thus there will be perpetual recurrences of exhilaration, terminating, perhaps, in almost imperceptible intoxication.

There is striking originality and no little vigour in *A Dog of Flanders, and Other Stories*, by Ouida (Chapman and Hall); nor must the "four illustrations by Enrico Mazzanti of Florence" be passed over without respectful mention. A knowledge of the author's works might lead to the supposition that the "dog" of the first story is figurative, and has reference to the sort of personage frequently spoken of as "a sad dog." And though the late Justice Maule has left upon record his opinion that "one sad dog is worth forty poor devils," it is not absolutely necessary for a man to be either "a sad dog" or a "poor devil." However, the "dog of Flanders" escapes the dilemma, if there be one, by being not human but truly canine, four-footed, hairy, big, strong, noble, affectionate, grateful, self-forgetful, and, indeed, distinguished for such moral qualities as render most big dogs, if you only treat them properly, ensamples of life even for archbishops. He is worthy, dear old thing, to discuss a bone or share a biscuit with the celebrated "Rab and his friends;" and what more can be said in a dog's favour? The story is a beautiful and a pathetic one, though it is almost too distressing. The early sufferings of the poor, faithful dog engender a strong desire to go out and avenge his wrongs upon some hard-hearted biped; and the fate of the boyish genius, parted from his little sweetheart, robbed of his good name, cheated of his due meed of merit, and left to die with his dog of cold, and hunger, and neglect, and despair, is enough to melt the nether millstone. "A Branch of Lilac" is a powerfully-told tale in the author's more familiar style; a tale of woman's frailty and man's fierce vengeance; a tale full of affectation and mannerism, jerky and spasmodic, but well worth the reading. And it will be strange if the whole volume do not extort at least a qualified admiration.

To persons who, having read a few pages of *Hermann Agha: an Eastern Narrative*, by W. Gifford Palgrave (Henry S. King and Co.), begin to bless their souls, stretch themselves,

yawn, and think of giving it up as a bad job, the advice respectfully suggested is "don't." It certainly is dry just at first, but it improves as you proceed, and before the end of the first volume is reached the reader will most likely be steadfastly prepared to go on to the second, and will possibly bless his determination. The narrative is shorn of those extravagances to which the devourer of Oriental romances has grown accustomed; but, as the author truly observes, "false notions, though on subjects of comparatively remote interest, never fail to be ultimately, in some way or other, injurious; and, whatever is worth knowing at all, is worth knowing rightly." It is, therefore, as a trustworthy lesson in true Orientalism even more than as a tale of "youth and energy and love," with the gorgeous East for the scene of adventure, that the narrative must be regarded; and it would repay perusal, if only for the information incidentally conveyed, and the curious proverbs and expressions judiciously interspersed. For the rest, it must suffice to whet appetite by quoting the narrator's own words, when he says "that I, too, Hermann Wolff, a European, should be here, Ahmed Agha, a Mahometan, a retainer of a Koordish Beg, unsurmised, undetected, in the harem of a Sheykh of Benoo-Sheyban, conversing with his only daughter, loved by her, pledged to her as she to me, seemed to me at times, and to her also, more a dream than a reality." And well it might seem so. Howbeit the said "Hermann had, while yet a boy, in the year 1762, been carried off into slavery by a band of Turkish marauders."

The mind harassed by worldly cares and contradictions will be grateful for the soothing influence of a little wise talk about the gentle ways of nature. A small volume called *Flowers and Gardens; or, Notes on Plant Beauty*, by a Medical Man (Strahan and Co.), is a salutary prescription for such a patient. The author of this sweet and wholesome little book, the late Dr. Forbes Watson, wrote it, we are told, in the last months of his lingering mortal illness, and in the calm expectation of death. A tone of tender sincerity, but unmixed with any morbid feeling, seems to pervade all his easy and natural references to the Divine Wisdom, as shown in the wonderful processes and forms of vegetable growth. If, as Young has said, "an devout astronomer is mad," surely a botanist, who fails to admire in these things the vast design and constant care of the Creator, is a man without the right use of reason. But the aim of Dr. Forbes Watson, in these few and brief chapters on familiar objects of his favourite study, was first to give some hints for the more correct observation of common wild flowers, and secondly to recommend the principles of true taste in arranging a garden. A third division of the volume contains some notes on spring and summer vegetation, and on the withering of plants. He writes in the simplest and clearest style, avoiding scientific terms, as one would do in talking to a girl. But we are led first into the open fields, and along the blossoming hedgerows of the rustic lane, or by the margin of the brook or pool in the pleasant meadow, to observe the habits of the snowdrop, crocus, violet, primrose, cowslip, and daffodil, of the blackthorn and other flowering bushes or trees. The author seems, by his loving sympathy with all that lives in Nature, to have obtained as good an understanding of the inner life of plants as of animals. He helps us to conceive of their likings and dislikings, their unconscious moods, and their dumb acknowledgment of the laws and outward conditions of their existence. This book would be a delightful and instructive companion for a ramble in the country, especially in May or June. The remarks of Dr. Forbes Watson, too, upon the faults of modern fashions in gardening, and in particular the barbaric assemblage of large masses of gay colour, losing all the charm of individuality and natural variety among the plants admitted for culture, must be approved by every sensible reader.

"Sermons in Stones" may properly and usefully employ the literary talent of an accomplished clergyman like the Rev. Canon Kingsley, who is not only a poet and novelist of high genius, but a botanist, geologist, and natural philosopher, while he is on all subjects a forcible and agreeable writer. *Town Geology* (Strahan and Co.) is a volume composed of lectures which he delivered to an audience of young men at Chester, and the substance of which was afterwards printed in *Good Words*. The preface is an eloquent and effective plea for the study of the natural sciences, which Mr. Kingsley has lately found more satisfactory than that of what is commonly called "history," or mental and moral philosophy. He betakes himself henceforth to describing the luxuriant groves of a tropical clime, or the formation of rocks, of pebbles, of lime, of coal, and slate, in the pre-historic ages of our own land. This latter class of subjects he has treated, in the interesting book under our notice, with competent scientific knowledge, but in a manner so free and fresh as to render it most attractive to unlearned readers. It will be observed that the several matters furnishing his theme of geological discourse are such as must be daily seen in the streets of a town, though removed from their original position, and shaped by human art for the purposes of building, paving, and consumption in domestic or manufacturing establishments. The title chosen by Mr. Kingsley is therefore not unapt.

For the reading of children, in order to engage their attention with interesting views of natural history, Mrs. Wright's *Gleanings from Nature*, and a second volume, *Marvels from Nature* (Hatchards), appear to us very suitable. The form in which these anecdotes and brief descriptions of bird-life, insect-life, and fish-life are cast is that of familiar conversations between Aunt Bessie and the little boy and girl, Harry and Annie, who come to stay with her in the country. Mrs. Alfred Gatty's *Waifs and Strays of Natural History* (Bell and Daldy) is designed for minds rather more advanced, and deals with the rarer curiosities of the animal world. *The Sea and Its Wonders*, by the Misses Kirby (T. Nelson and Sons), is copiously illustrated with engravings; and its short sententious paragraphs, each containing a declaration of a striking fact, are likely to fix themselves in the youthful mind. We must especially commend a little book called *The Gift of Life*, by Sara Wood (Groombridge and Sons), which leads the youthful mind, by just and safe degrees or stages of contemplation, upwards from the mere conditions of animated nature to the whole state of man upon earth. It takes account not only of his physical relations, but of his rationality, his social duties, his moral and spiritual destiny. An intelligent child of twelve years, or less, might read this book, with a wise father or mother, to the best advantage. It sets forth the main principles of natural religion in a consistent order, but with proofs derived from the common facts of our existence, from the instincts and universal experience of conscious living creatures. The correctness and purity of the style in which this simple treatise is written must also be remarked, as an incidental merit.

Military men and civilians who either have military proclivities or are from their vocations as historians or the like called upon to pay some attention to the movements of armies will, no doubt, take an interest in *The Wellington Prize*

Essay, by Lieutenant F. Maurice, Royal Artillery (William Blackwood and Sons). The subject of the essay is "The System of Field Manœuvres best adapted for Enabling our Troops to Meet a Continental Army;" and the fact that the essay won the prize of £100 offered by the Duke of Wellington is its best and its unexceptionable recommendation.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN SEPTEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

Mercury will be the first planet near which the MOON will pass in her path through the heavens, and this will take place at 7h. 53m. a.m. of the 2nd, previous to which time the planet will be to her left. On the morning of the 4th the planet Venus will pass to the right of the Moon, and will be thus situated at the time of her rising at London (6h. 30m.). The star β Scorpii and the Moon will be near together on the morning of the 9th, as will also Saturn and the Moon on the morning of the 12th. This is the last of the large stars or planets which she will pass near till the morning of the 27th, when Uranus will be to her left till 6h. 43m. a.m.; Jupiter on the afternoon of the 28th will gradually approach the Moon, but the time of their shortest distance from each other is after the time of setting. The Moon is near to Mars on the evening of the 28th. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the 3rd	at 54m.	after 0h.	in the morning.
First Quarter	" 10th	" 3	" 2	" afternoon.
Full Moon	" 17th	" 5	" 5	" morning.
Last Quarter	" 24th	" 22	" 1	" afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 15th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 27th.

This is the most favourable month of the year for observing MERCURY as a morning star, as he rises on the 1st at 5h. 8m. a.m. (or 6m. before sunrise), and so on earlier and earlier each successive morning, till on the 17th the interval by which the rising of the planet precedes sunrise has reached its greatest amount—viz., 1h. 44m.; from this date it decreases to 1h. by the last day. He is near to the Moon on the morning of the 2nd; stationary among the stars on the 8th; in his ascending node on the 13th; at his greatest westerly elongation shortly after midnight of the 15th; in perihelion on the evening of the 17th; and near to the star σ Leonis on the morning of the 24th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 2nd at 2h. 15m. p.m., or 33m. after sunset, which interval increases to 34m. by the 17th, and to nearly 40m. by the last day, when she sets at 6h. 18m. p.m. She is near to the Moon on the early morning of the 4th.

MARS is a morning star, and is well situated for observation; he rises on the 2nd at 2h. 14m. a.m., on the 15th at 2h. 10m., and on the last day at 2h. 4m. a.m., or nearly 4h. before sunrise. He is in close proximity with Jupiter during the evening hours of the 21st, and with the Moon during the evening hours of the 28th and morning of the 29th.

JUPITER is a morning star, and rises on the first at about 3h. 8m. a.m., or about 2h. 6m. before the Sun, which interval increases to 3h. 15m. by the 17th and to 4h. 15m. by the last day, when he rises at 1h. 46m. a.m. He will be in close proximity to the Moon on the evening of the 28th.

SATURN rises in daylight before sunset, and sets on the following morning, shortly after midnight, until the 6th, on which day he will set twice—viz., at 0h. 2m. a.m., and again at 1h. 58m. p.m., after which he will set between sunset and midnight during the remainder of the year. On the last day he sets at about 10h. 23m. p.m. He will be near to the Moon on the morning of the 12th, and stationary among the stars on the morning of the 18th.

THE ECONOMICAL CONSUMPTION OF COAL.

The economical consumption of coal, for either domestic or manufacturing purposes, when the consumption of coal has reached the enormous amount of 120,000,000 tons annually, may well be considered a question of vital importance to this country. The want of almost common-sense and thrift shown in the use of coal is something quite extraordinary, and especially so when it is remembered how urgently men of science have discussed the fact and pointed out the necessity for economy. The immense value, in a commercial or monetary point of view, of the products of an imperfect combustion, daily and hourly sent up our chimneys, and utterly and hopelessly wasted, while it contaminates the air we breathe, may well be a matter of surprise to our less practical and money-getting neighbours, the French. The unphilosophical builder of the day insists still upon providing the large square chimney required by our forefathers for their large open grates; he cares little whether three fourths of the heat is carried away by it, in place of being brought into the room, or whether by the same opening an unfriendly current of wind deluges the family, when seated in front of the fire, with smoke and noxious gases, which injure the lungs, furniture, and pictures at the same time.

It must, however, be a comfort to paterfamilias to find this question assuming a more practical form, so far as he is concerned, and to see a gleam of hope for his health and pocket in the shape of methods and contrivances which, while a truce is offered from the annoyances of smoke and draughts, efficient ventilation and the utilisation of a proper amount of heat can be secured by a small stove without asking him to resign his much-prized pokable fire. The solid iron bottom plate in a well-constructed stove, the value of which has been discussed in the columns of our contemporaries, seems to be worth attention. The stove in question was designed by Messrs. Adams and Son, of Marshall-street, for the wards of Charing-cross Hospital, where it may be seen in daily operation. The grate consists of an open fire, with a solid iron bottom plate, instead of the usual grating, and the sides of the fire are lined with Stourbridge lumps; at the back, immediately over the fire, is a small aperture communicating with the flue, which forms the only exit for the products of combustion. The fire is fed with coal, placed as near the front bars as possible, the smoke from which, passing over the clear fire behind, is immediately converted into flame, and the effect produced makes it practically a smokeless grate. Ventilating gratings are cut into each side of the grate, and which allow a current of warm air to pass into the ward, having been first warmed in its passage from the external air by passing up the back and sides of the stove, thus ensuring an equal circulation of pure, warm air, with perfect freedom from dust and smoke. A great saving of fuel is found to be the result, from the fire requiring less feeding, and every particle of coal being consumed.

The late Mrs. Dundas Drummond, of Kensington-gore, has bequeathed to the National Life-Boat Institution a legacy of £2500. She has directed that £1000 is to be applied in providing a Henry Dundas life-boat establishment for any part of the coast of England or Wales, and the surplus amount to be invested by the institution for the future maintenance of the life-boat station. Mrs. Dundas Drummond had in her lifetime been a liberal supporter of the institution.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR T. G. FERMOR-HESKETH, BART.

Sir Thomas George Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., M.P., of Rufford Hall, in the county of Lancaster, died at his seat, near Ormskirk, Lancashire, on the 20th inst. He was born Jan. 11, 1825, the only son of Sir Thomas Henry Hesketh, Bart. (whom he succeeded Feb. 10, 1843), by Annette Maria, his wife, daughter of the late Robert Bomford, Esq., of Rabinstown House, in the county of Meath. Sir Thomas, the subject of this memoir, served as High Sheriff for Lancashire in 1848; he was a J.P. and D.L. for that county, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Lancashire Rifles. He had represented Preston in Parliament, in the Conservative interest, since 1862. He married, March 10, 1846, Lady Anna Maria Arabella Fermor, eldest daughter of Thomas William, fourth Earl of Pomfret, by whom (who died Feb. 25, 1870) he leaves issue three sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Thomas Henry Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., born Jan. 9, 1847. His eldest daughter, Edith Elizabeth, is wife of Lawrence Rawstone, Esq., of Penwortham Priory, and Hutton Hall, in the county of Lancaster. By Royal license, dated Nov. 8, 1867, the late Sir Thomas and his second son were authorised to take the surname of Fermor before that of Hesketh, and to bear the arms of Fermor and Hesketh quarterly.

DOWAGER LADY DRUMMOND.

Mary Eleanor, Lady Drummond, widow of Sir J. Drummond, Bart., who died on the 18th inst., in Cumberland-place, aged forty-seven, was the second daughter and coheir of Sir James Hamlyn Williams, third Baronet, of Clovelly Court, Devonshire, and Edwinstown, Carmarthenshire, by his wife, Lady Mary Fortescue, fourth daughter of Hugh, first Earl Fortescue. Her Ladyship was married, July 14, 1853, to Sir James Drummond, third Baronet, of Hawthornden, Mid-Lothian, Captain in the Grenadier Guards. Sir James assumed the name of Williams in addition to and before that of Drummond, pursuant to the testamentary injunction of his father-in-law, who devised the Edwinstown estate to Lady Drummond. Her Ladyship, who was left a widow May 10, 1866, had, with one daughter, four sons, of whom the eldest is the present Sir James Hamlyn Williams Williams-Drummond, Bart., born Jan. 13, 1857.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Lady Louisa Cornwallis, who died at her residence, 36, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, on the 18th ult., aged seventy-one, was proved in London, on the 17th inst., under £90,000 personalty, by her nephew, the Right Hon. Charles Cornwallis, Baron Braybrooke, and the Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, M.A., the joint acting executors and trustees; to each of whom there is a legacy of £300. The will is dated Dec. 16, 1869, and a codicil June 27, 1872. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the second Marquis Cornwallis. The bequests are numerous and liberal. The principal legatee is her sister, Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis, to whom she leaves a life interest in the residue of her property. Amongst the other legatees we observe her nephew, the Hon. Henry Cornwallis Eliot, to whom she leaves an immediate legacy of £10,000, and a like reversionary bequest on the death of Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis; to her godson, Arthur Cornwallis Ponsonby, £3000 and £3000 reversion; to her niece and god-daughter, the Hon. Louisa Ann Lady Vavasour, £1500 and £7000 reversion; to her niece, Lady Louisa Ponsonby, £1000 and £1000 reversion; to her god-daughters, Florence E. Whatman and Vere Philippa Smith, each £6000 reversionary. There are several other legacies, immediate and reversionary: to her maid, Mary Chesshyne, £1000, and housemaid, Caroline Middlewood, £500; to the Adult Orphan Institution, Regent's Park, the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and the Metropolitan Church Building Society, £1000 each, free; the Colonial Bishops' Fund and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £500 each, free.

The will of Edward Walker, Esq., of Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, and New-square, Lincoln's-inn, was proved in London, on the 17th inst., under £500,000 personalty, by his brother-in-law, George Lucas, Esq., John Goddard, Esq., Rock Life Office, and Thomas Lupton, in testator's office. He leaves a legacy of £200 free to each of his executors. The will is dated Aug. 27, 1863, and the testator died June 28 last, at Clapton, in his seventieth year. He bequeaths to his wife £200 immediate, and a life interest in the income arising from the estates, real and personal, a residence, and the furniture, afterwards to their children. He leaves his real and leasehold estates, and one moiety of the personal estate to his eldest son; the remaining moiety of his personal estate he leaves in trust for all his children equally. He nominates his wife and George Lucas guardians of any of his children who may be in their minority. He has left legacies to his sisters, and to his clerks, servants, and others. As regards his professional business in Lincoln's-inn, he desires his executors to make the best arrangement they can for the same being carried on until one or more of his sons can be introduced into it, or the executors can dispose of the business and goodwill.

The will of Frederick Doulton, formerly M.P. for Lambeth, was administered to in London, on the 21st inst., under a nominal sum, by his son, Frederick Howard Doulton, one of the residuary legatees—his father, John Doulton, and his brother-in-law, Virgoe Buckland, who were appointed executors, having renounced probate of the will. The will is dated June 7, 1857, and the testator died May 21 last, at Tunbridge Wells. He has directed that his real estate should be sold, and the personal estate converted into money. He bequeaths to his wife a legacy of £500 and an annuity £500, and leaves the residue of his property equally among his children.

Yesterday week the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce presented an address to the Burmese Ambassadors congratulating them upon the general commercial policy pursued by the King of Burmah, and pointing out the importance of developing road and railway communication.

The riots at Exeter, which began at the coming into force of the Licensing Act, and passed into an anti-dear-meat *émeute*, were attempted to be renewed on Saturday night. Mobs filled the streets, and one or two windows were smashed; but the Mayor and authorities had sworn in a large body of special constables, who reinforced the regular police, and the city was preserved from any serious outrage. About thirty persons were, on Monday, charged before the Exeter magistrates with having participated in the recent riots in that city. Several of the defendants were summarily dealt with, but the majority were bound over to appear at the quarter sessions.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

W. AIRY.—We cannot say what the remark in question referred to. The solution you now send of 1484 is right enough.

A. R.—We can, but at the moment have not space to do so. It was radically wrong.

J. D.—This problem in question is not worth referring to. It was radically wrong.

O. H. TAYLOR.—The game between two members of the Norwich Club and two corporals of the 7th Dragoon Guards is interesting on account of its brilliant termination. When the present pressure on our column is over it shall appear.

C. WILSON.—There appears to be some error in the moves. Why, at move 24, did not Black take the Rook instead of the Bishop? Again, at move 34, it is not possible for White to take any Pawn with his Rook, unless at the cost of the game.

HON. SECRETARY.—You will confer an obligation on us by sending the games elsewhere. There is no probability of our finding room for them this year.

R. D. T.—No; the Black Queen would give check at Kt K2nd, and defeat the mate.

CURLEW.—Send them as soon as possible.

J. M.—We know of no chess club in the vicinity mentioned, except the Camden Town Club, of which Mr. C. Tomlinson is president. In London, the best club to join is the St. George's, 20, King-street, St. James's.

GUNNER, CHANG, and OTHERS.—The author of Problem 1485 appears to have overlooked the child's mate beginning 1. Q to K 7th.

RAVEN.—The next meeting of the Counties Chess Association is to be held at Clifton, in August, 1873.

D. T.—We have already received the games in the Steinitz-Zukertort match, but are not the less obliged by your polite offer to send them.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1486 has been received from Bob Acres—Chang—H. Frau, of Lyons—R. F.—G. W. H. P.—Thomas W. Morris—A. Wood—Derson—W. Airey—Curlew—Joseph Sowden—R. M. T.—Kate and Keith—F. N. Mons—Anabaptist—Sigma—Try—Agala—M. P.—Stromness—F. R. S.—B. B.—Wilson Moore—T. W. of Canterbury—C. W. of Sunbury—R. D. T.—Gunner—Ben—R. B. Seale—S. I. G. F.—Emile Frau, of Lyons—Omireon—H. B.—C. M. K.—E. R. T.—Marian—W. W. D.—Maldon—R. B. F.—Janet—Lucullus—Peon—A. Z.—Zongrace—E. T. Q.—O. P.—S. P. Q. B., of Bruges—Box and Cox.

*** With the exception of the few notices above, our answers to Chess Correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1486.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 5th	Q to K Kt 8th (best)	3. B to K B 2nd, and gives mate next move.	
2. B to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q R 2nd (best)		

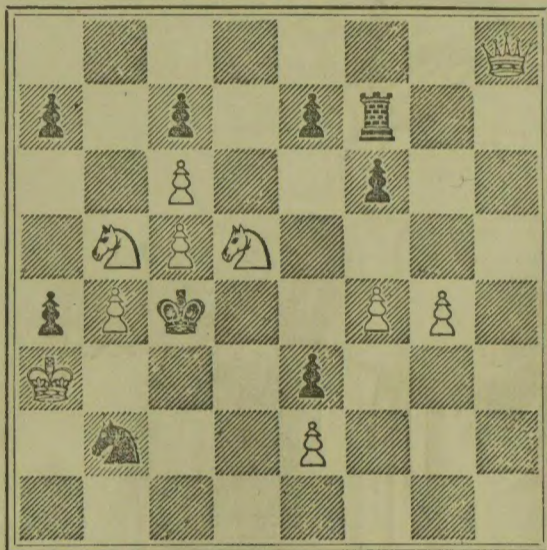
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1487.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 2nd	K takes R	3. B or Q gives mate.	
2. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K tks Q or moves		

PROBLEM No. 1488.

By MR. AUG. DE GOGORZA.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and give mate in three moves.

COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

Subjoined is one of the best Games played at the Malvern Meeting. (King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. Thorold).	BLACK (Mr. Wayte).	WHITE (Mr. Thorold).	BLACK (Mr. Wayte).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. K R to K B sq	Q takes K R P
2. P to K B 4th	B to K Kt 4th	26. 1 to K B 2nd	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
4. P to Q 4th			
The usual move here is P to Q B 3rd.			
5. B to Q 3rd	P takes P	27. Q to K 6th	Q to K R 4th
6. Castles	Kt to K 2nd		
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to K Kt 5th	28. R takes P	B to Q sq
8. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt	29. R to Q B 5th	Q R to Q 2nd
9. Kt takes B	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	30. Q to K 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd
10. P to K B 5th	P to K B 3rd	31. Q takes Q	P takes Q
11. B to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd	32. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th
It was important for Black's defence that the adverse Bishop should be shut out from Q B 4th. This and the next two moves appear to have been well considered by him.			
12. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	33. R to Q B 6th	R to Q Kt 2nd
13. P to K Kt 5th	Kt to Q Kt 5th	34. R to K R 2nd	P to Q Kt 5th
14. P takes P	P takes P	35. Kt to K 6th	B to Q Kt 3rd
15. B to K R 6th	R to K B 2nd		
16. K to R sq	Kt takes B	36. B to K R 2nd	P to K R 2nd (ch)
17. P takes Kt	K to R sq	37. Kt to K B 8th	
18. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K sq		
19. B to K Kt sq	Kt to K Kt sq		
20. B to K B 4th	P to Q B 3rd		
21. Q R to Q B sq	Q R to Q R 2nd		
22. P to K 5th	R to K Kt 2nd		
23. P takes Q	Q to K R 4th		
The attack and counter-attack render this portion of the contest lively and interesting.			
24. Kt to K R 2nd	Q takes K B P		

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. STEINITZ AND ZUKERTORT.

The following is one of the Games in this lutte.—(Gioco Piano.)

BLACK (Mr. Z.).	WHITE (Mr. S.).	BLACK (Mr. Z.).	WHITE (Mr. S.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
2. P to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. R takes B	B to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	25. Q takes Q	R takes Q
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	26. B to K 3rd	K to B 2nd
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	27. K to Kt sq	P to K Kt 4th
6. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	28. R to K 2nd	P to Q R 2nd
7. Castles	Kt takes K P	29. R to Q 2nd	B to K sq
8. R to K sq	Castles	30. K to B 2nd	B takes Kt P
9. R takes Kt	P to Q 4th	31. B takes Kt P	P takes B
10. B takes P	Q takes B	32. K takes B	K to B 3rd
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q sq	33. K to B 3rd	P to K R 4th
12. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 2nd	34. P to K R 4th	P takes P
13. B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd	35. R to Q 4th	K to Kt 4th
14. Q to Q Kt 3rd	R to K B 2nd	36. R to Q 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
15. Q R to K sq		37. R to Q 6th (ch)	K to B 4th
Mr. Zukertort has now a manifest superiority in position.			
16. P to Q 6th	K to B sq	38. R to Q 4th	P to K R 6th
17. Kt to Q 5th	P takes P	39. R to K R 4th	P to Kt 4th
18. Q takes Kt	Kt takes Kt	40. R to R 3rd, tkg P	P to K R 5th
He could have won the adverse Queen here, but the cost was too heavy.			
19. Q takes Q P (ch)	K to Kt sq	41. K to B 2nd	R to Q B sq
20. Kt to K 5th		42. R to Q Kt 3rd	
Mindless of his adversary's smart retort, which at a blow changes the whole aspect of the field and turns a fine attack into a disastrous repulse.			
21. K to R sq	B takes P (ch)		
By taking the Bishop he would only have made matters worse.			
22. Kt takes R	B takes R		
23. Kt takes R	K takes Kt		

THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

The campaign of mimic warfare, or rehearsal of military manoeuvres by two opposing forces, which is about to take place in the open country of Wiltshire, cannot be witnessed by such numbers of spectators as those who gathered in the neighbourhood of Chobham and Aldershot last year; but it is expected to be of greater value for the practical instruction of British officers and soldiers.

The troops assembled, numbering scarcely less than 30,000, including militia and volunteers, are divided into what is regarded as a defending army, on the north side of the field of operations (or rather, the north-east corner) which is commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Walpole; and an invading army, under Lieutenant-General Sir John Michel, coming up from the south-west corner. The head-quarters of the defending army, to begin with, are at Pewsey, a village and railway station on the line between Hungerford and Devizes, not far from Savernake and Marlborough. The army supposed to be attacking England sets out on its march from Blandford, on the border of Dorsetshire and Wiltshire. It has landed on the Dorset or Devon coast. It advances to the north, with a view to get possession of all the main roads and railways converging from the west at Salisbury, so as to secure its rear in the further march towards London. The defending army intercepts this movement by crossing the northern part of Salisbury Plain, passing from the river Avon, above Stonehenge and Amesbury, to the banks of the river Willy, which runs parallel with the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway, and with the high road from Westbury and Warminster to Salisbury. Here, upon these three lines, the road, the rail, and the river, lying close together alongside of each other, is the strong defensive position to be maintained by Sir Robert Walpole in the first battle—namely, at or near the village of Codford St. Mary. To the south of these lines are the Font-hill and Teffont Downs, flanked by the Great Ridge Wood and the Grovely Wood, remains of a vast ancient forest; and an old Roman road, which formerly connected the Severn with Old Sarum, traverses the upland plain from west to east. The position of Sir John Michel's force, immediately before the first battle, is on the downs near Bishop's Fonthill and Teffont Magna, having the park of Fonthill Abbey in his rear.

The Southern Army, part of which had been collected at Portsmouth, was assembled in full force at Blandford, under Sir John Michel, so early as Saturday week. The Northern Army did not move westward from Aldershot till last Monday, when the division of Lord Mark Kerr set forth on its march, halting on Monday night at Hazeley Heath, and on Tuesday at Silchester; but the whole force was to be encamped at Pewsey by the end of this week. After resting on Sunday and Monday, the troops on both sides will begin next Tuesday the more active movements leading to a close encounter. The battle at Codford is expected to take place next Friday. Hitherto the operations of Sir John Michel's army at Blandford have attracted most attention. The Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for the War Department, with General Sir Henry Storks, of the War Office, has been staying at the house of Mr. Glyn, M.P., in that neighbourhood, and has been a daily visitor to the camp. One of our Illustrations, from a sketch by our Special Artist, gives a view of the head-quarters of this force, at a farm called "France," two miles out of Blandford, between Lord Portman's seat, Bryanston Park, and the hamlet of Durweston, on the banks of the Stour. General Sir John Michel's tent is distinguished by the flag planted in front of it. The other sketch we have engraved represents a party of the Royal Engineers laying a trestle bridge across the shallow water of the Stour at Durweston Mill. The apparatus and the process here employed are quite different from those used for a pontoon bridge over deep water. The trestles are brought down on waggons; a picket-post is driven into the bank, and a picket-cord is attached to it; this is carried across the river by men wearing high boots and wading through the water. The first trestle is then placed in position; timbers called "balks" are laid across it, and upon these are placed the flooring-planks, which are termed "chesses." The next trestle is then carried or floated into position, and the operation is repeated, adding one piece after another, till the bridge is complete. It took but thirty minutes to construct this bridge, as shown in our Illustration, and seventeen minutes afterwards sufficed for its removal. The men in advance, to the left hand, are shown floating the trestles into their place; while those in the middle are putting the balks across, and the men behind them, near the bank of the river, are laying the chesses for the floor of the bridge.

The Southern Army, now at Blandford, is formed into two divisions—those of Sir Alfred Horsford and General Brownrigg. Each division has its own brigade of cavalry. The Light Cavalry Brigade in the first, or Sir A. Horsford's, division, consists of the 7th Hussars, 10th Hussars, and 12th Lancers. The Heavy Brigade of Cavalry, which is attached to the second, or General Brownrigg's, division, is made up of the 2nd, 3rd, and 6th Dragoon Guards. These brigades respectively are commanded by Colonel Baker, of the 10th Hussars, and Major-General Sir T. MacMahon. The 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers are the strongest in point of numbers of all the cavalry regiments with this branch of the force. Their total of all ranks, according to the official return, musters in each case 427; while in the 7th Hussars, and in each of the three regiments of heavy cavalry, the total is but 340. They are encamped on France Down. On the Race Down, which is on the other side of Blandford, no less than sixteen battalions of infantry are established. These are, in the first place, the first battalions of the Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards and the third battalion of Grenadier Guards; the fourth battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the second battalions of the 16th and 17th Regiments and the 50th Foot; which, with the South Devon Militia, and some volunteers who are hereafter to arrive, make up the three brigades of infantry in the First Division. Secondly, there are the regiments constituting the brigades of infantry in the Second Division—viz., the fourth battalion of the 60th Rifles, the first battalion of the 7th Regiment, the second battalion of the 23rd, the 88th and 95th Regiments, and the 3rd Lancashire, Kilkenney, and 1st West York Militia Regiments. To these will also be added some volunteers, who are to take part in the movements. Sir John Michel commands the whole of these forces, having Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley for his Chief of the Staff.

The Northern Army, now being assembled at Pewsey, consists of two equal divisions, commanded by Lord Mark Kerr and Sir Charles Stavelay. That of Lord Mark Kerr, though it is the first division of Sir Robert Walpole's army, is yet styled the Third Division of all the troops engaged in these manoeuvres. It comprises the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and some yeomanry cavalry, together with the E battery of the B brigade of the Royal Horse Artillery. The First Infantry Brigade of this division will be formed of the 22nd Foot, the 100th of the Line, and the 2nd Stafford Light Infantry, the last being an exceedingly fine specimen of our militia regiments. The Second Brigade will be composed of the 1st Foot, the 2nd Foot, and two

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

The savage and bloodthirsty conflicts between the Orange and Roman Catholic faction-mobs in the town of Belfast, which were mentioned in last week's Paper, commenced on Thursday, the 15th, and went on, day after day, till the Wednesday after, in spite of the efforts of 4000 soldiers and armed police, who were obliged more than once to charge the rioters with the bayonet, or even to fire upon them. The blame of the first act of violence rests with the Orange or "Protestant" faction, who attacked a procession of Roman Catholics, on their road back from a "Home Rule" or "Nationalist" meeting, at the neighbouring village of Hannahstown. There was some fierce fighting, in which not only stones were thrown, but pistols were used, and several persons were wounded. In the evening of the next day the two parties met for a pitched battle, to the number of several thousands, in the brickfield between the Shankill and Fall roads. The police tried in vain to separate them, and the military were sent for; sixty men of the 4th (Royal) Dragoons and a detachment of the 78th

Highlanders, forced the combatant mobs apart, but showers of stones were thrown over the heads of the line of soldiery, and fierce howls of mutual execration were exchanged by the hostile bands of Irishmen, who were prevented from slaughtering each other.

On the Saturday and Sunday there were frequent skirmishes in different parts of the town with bludgeons, stones, and firearms; but the Monday's rioting was much worse. It began early in the day, and great mischief was done. About four o'clock in the afternoon, in the Shankill-road, nearly 5000 men, women, and boys were assembled, cheering and shouting, and cursing the Pope. Shots were fired all round by way of signals, and the men dug up the stones of the pavement, while the women and children piled them in small heaps ready for offensive use. The Roman Catholic party did not come forward, as was apparently expected, for another battle, and the Orangemen expended their fury in an attack on the public-houses and other shops kept by persons of that religion. The windows were presently smashed, the doors burst open, and the premises sacked; barrels of wine, spirits, and beer, with hundreds of bottles, were brought out into the open street, and the liquor was speedily drunk, adding fearfully to the prevailing madness. The police endeavoured in vain to disperse the mob, and, having charged with fixed bayonets, were repulsed and forced to retreat a short distance. They then turned and fired, when two of the rioters were shot, and one soon died of his wound. The soldiers, dragoons and Highlanders, as before, arrived, and took possession of the ground.

The Mayor of Belfast, Sir John Savage, having taken counsel with other magistrates of the town and county, who sat night and day at the Townhall, issued stringent orders, closing all the public-houses and forbidding the sale of arms. Even in the centre of the town, in Castle-street and at the Bank Buildings, windows were broken by loose bands of rioters, and houses were attacked in St. Peter's Hill and Brown's-square. About one hundred of the rioters were arrested, and were brought before the magistrates, but the proceedings were greatly impeded by the disorderly behaviour of the notorious Mr. John Rea, an attorney, who plays the part of low demagogue, and who bullies and insults the local magistrates on every such occasion. They were at length obliged to commit Mr. Rea to prison for contempt of court. The rioting was continued on the Tuesday; the Roman Catholic chapels and schools were attacked, and great damage was done; many dwelling-houses of poor families were also visited by the destroying and pillaging ruffians. These outrages were perpetrated in different parts of the town, at the same time, by detached gangs or bands of rioters acting in concert, so as to distract the attention of the police and military commanders. A police-constable, named Joseph Morton, was shot dead by one of the

rioters in Norfolk-street, while proceeding to search for arms. Business throughout the town was entirely suspended during the first three days of last week, and the loss from this cause alone is reckoned at £100,000. There was some very sharp fighting between the police and the mob on the Wednesday; but in the evening rain fell, which cooled the rage of the loyal Protestants, and peace was restored, at least outwardly, in the prosperous town of Belfast. The poor Catholics of Sandy-row and other quarters exposed to Orange violence had been driven to fly from their homes, losing their furniture and household stores, which were destroyed or plundered in their absence. One person, a dairyman outside the town, had his house and sheds burnt. Great distress is occasioned by this infamous exhibition of the fanatical spirit that pervades the North of Ireland. It is not an encouraging prospect for "Home Rule."

The ex-Mayor of Plymouth, who is a Nonconformist, has resigned the chairmanship of the school board because he disapproves of levying a rate for the support of denominational education. The payment of such a rate will be resisted.

LEAVING THE PORT OF LONDON.

The traveller by sea from the port of London direct to some port of Continental Europe, or to the northern and western shores of Britain, is frequently exposed to discomforts which he might avoid by taking the railway to Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, or Southampton, and embarking there. It is not so in all cases, for some of the steam-boat companies have private wharves, at which they take on board the cargo and passengers; and when the tide is full, a large steamer, like those which go to Antwerp or Hamburg, may lie close alongside the public wharf, so as to let passengers walk on board with the aid of a



"CHRIST HEALING THE BLIND," BY J. D. CRITTENDEN.

descending ladder. But when the vessel lies in mid-river, just below the Tower, and can only be approached by hiring a boat at the Irongate Stairs, the trouble, annoyance, and extortion which one has to endure cannot be lightly esteemed. It is not, we believe, the licensed watermen themselves who are so much in fault, as the disorderly mob of rude fellows who seize upon the traveller's luggage when taken from his cab, and volunteer their services to place it in the boat. They will abuse you and curse you if you decline to employ them, or they will carry off your property without your consent; and their demands are monstrous, amounting sometimes to more than the cab and the boatman's regular charge put together. Neither the cab-driver nor the waterman has authority to interfere with the lawless "roughs" who pretend to transfer the luggage from its vehicle on land to its vehicle on the water. There is no policeman to check their violence; and for the unprotected female or the inexperienced male traveller—the pacific Paterfamilias, who must get his wife and children and nursemaid on board with as little screaming as possible—the Frenchman who cannot understand one word of our language, and who will not see that the holding up of five fingers means a demand of five shillings—for such victims of extortion as these we are not aware that any remedy is yet provided. We can only advise them to go by another way.

battalions of volunteers; of which the Wiltshire Rifles, who so greatly distinguished themselves last year, and who, by-the-way, on Elstead-common, won the unqualified approval of General Blumenthal, of the Prussian army, will constitute a part. The Third Brigade comprises the 90th and 99th of the Line and the Aberdeenshire Highlanders; it presents an admirable body of men. To this division the A and B batteries of the First Brigade and twenty-first company of the Royal Engineers will be attached. The Second Division of Sir R. Walpole's army, under Sir C. Staveland, will be composed of the 9th Lancers, 13th Hussars, and 19th Hussars, in the Cavalry Brigade, the E battery of the C brigade of Royal Horse Artillery being with them. The First Brigade of infantry will contain the 46th and 102nd Regiments, and the 2nd Middlesex Rifles, the latter being a very fine militia corps. The Second Brigade will be composed of the 4th and 27th Infantry, and the Gloucestershire Light Infantry; and in the Third Brigade will be the 30th Regiment of the Line, part of the Rifle Brigade, and a battalion of volunteers. The D and E batteries of the 1st brigade of Royal Artillery will support this division, and the twenty-eighth company of the Royal Engineers will also be attached. Half a pontoon troop and half a troop of telegraph men will accompany the Northern Army, and its reserve of artillery will be the G battery of the C brigade. The total strength of the Northern Army will be, of all ranks, 14,964. Of these 2139 will be Regular Cavalry, 242 Yeomanry Cavalry, 951 Royal Artillery, 496 Royal Engineers, 7080 Infantry, 117 Army Reserve (first class), 2160 Militia, 934 Volunteers; 750 Army Service Corps, and police; and 95 Staff.

"CHRIST HEALING THE BLIND."

The sacred character of that incident in the New Testament history which Mr. Crittenden has made the subject of a fine sculpture in bas-relief, noticed by many visitors to the late Royal Academy Exhibition, must command the reverent sympathy of all who look upon it, remembering of whom it is written, in the ninth chapter of St. John's narrative, "And He anointed the eyes of the blind man with the clay." The artist has been especially successful, we think, in rendering the submissive attitude and the expression of docile intelligence in the blind man, whose faithful and grateful testimony, when summoned afterwards by the rulers of the Jews to give an account of the wonderful work done upon him, engages our sincere interest on his behalf. "Why, herein is a marvellous thing," he says, "that ye know not whence he is, and yet he hath opened mine eyes. Now, we know that God heareth not sinners: but if any man be a worshipper of God, and doeth His will, him He heareth. If this man were not of God, he could do nothing." The person who is reported by the Evangelist to have spoken in this manner is surely deserving of our esteem, and the sculptor has been well employed in representing the miracle performed in his case by our Saviour.

THE STEAM-SHIP JAPAN.

The new iron screw-steamer Japan, built by Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, is a vessel specially adapted for the trade between this country and the East, via the Suez Canal, and has been constructed with all the improvements which experience by this route has suggested. The general character of the vessel will be seen by reference to the Engraving, and her principal dimensions are as follow:—Length, 350 ft.; beam, 37 ft. 4 in.; depth, 27 ft. 2 in.; and registered tonnage, 2440. The Japan is built to the highest class at Lloyd's. She has a flush deck, with open bulwarks, the arrangement of which is unusual; every fourth stanchion consisting of a socket, standing the full height of the bulwarks, into which tubular awning-stanchions are inserted, altogether forming a very strong structure, capable of carrying the awning during the heavy winds to which it will be exposed in the Eastern seas. The whole of the accommodation for officers and passengers is provided in deck-houses, strongly constructed of iron, with an outer casing of teak-wood. The state-rooms are made extra spacious, and each has a square window, fitted with jalousies and ventilating-panels, by which arrangement perfect light and ventilation are secured. There are numerous bath-rooms for passengers and officers, and everything has been done that will conduce to their comfort in a warm climate. All the necessary offices, including separate galleys for Europeans and Lascars, cook's quarters, store-rooms, ice-house, and the accommodation already mentioned, are on deck, so that the holds are left entirely free for cargo, for which there will be capacity for about 400 tons. The spaces between decks are likewise adapted so that troops may be carried, side lights being fitted fore and aft. There are hinged doorways in each compartment.

Wherever practicable steam has been applied to facilitate the working of the ship—in discharging cargo, driving pumps, heaving anchors, hoisting sails, and other operations, by which means the number of the crew is reduced to a minimum. The ship is furnished with a pair of compound surface condensing-engines, manufactured by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, of London. These are of the most complete description, and, being fitted with steam starting-gear, are under perfect control. On the run from the Tyne to the Thames (where the



THE DIAMOND DIGGINGS, SOUTH AFRICA.